

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 064

1 April 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

| | |
|--|-----|
| GUANGMING RIBAO Views European Missiles Issue [21 Mar] | A 1 |
| State Council Announces Diplomatic Changes | A 2 |

UNITED STATES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Sino-Soviet Barter Trade Agreement To Be Signed | C 1 |
| Chinese Workers Strike Commemorated in Moscow | C 1 |
| Ponomarev Addresses Meeting on Karl Marx | C 1 |

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

| | |
|---|-----|
| Bangkok-Beijing Inaugural Flight Celebrated | E 1 |
| Thai Papers Hit Cheysson's Hanoi Remarks | E 1 |
| Further Criticism | E 2 |
| Thailand Condemns SRV Attack in Kampuchea | E 2 |

EASTERN EUROPE

| | |
|---|-----|
| POLITIKA Reports PRC Mission Leaves for Albania [AFP] | H 1 |
| Ji Pengfei Meets Yugoslav Delegation 29 March | H 1 |
| Ambassador to Romania Presents Credentials | H 1 |

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

| | |
|---|-----|
| Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Husni Mubarak | I 1 |
| Egyptian Papers Frontpage Trip | I 1 |
| Inspects PRC-Built Hall Site | I 1 |
| Cairo Departure | I 1 |
| Beijing Arrival | I 2 |
| Addis Ababa Reception Marks Air Service With PRC | I 3 |
| PRC To Finance Kenya National Sports Stadium | I 3 |
| Ji Pengfei Meets Malian, Gabonese Envoys 30 March | I 3 |

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Reportage on Visit of Canadian Defense Minister | J 1 |
| Wei Guoqing Meets Lamontagne | J 1 |
| Zhang Aiping at Return Banquet | J 1 |
| Reportage on Visit of Ecuador's Valencia | J 1 |
| Wu Xueqian Greeting | J 1 |
| Foreign Ministers Hold Talks | J 1 |
| Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet | J 2 |

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

| | |
|--|-----|
| New Party Committees Formed in 16 Provinces | K 1 |
| Provincial Leadership Streamlining Aims Outlined | K 1 |
| Yao Yilin on Procedure in Capital Construction | K 2 |
| [JINGJI RIBAO 24 Mar] | |

| | |
|--|------|
| Hu Yaobang Cites Targets of United Front Work | K 3 |
| Further on Wan Li Speech on Socialist Ethics | K 4 |
| HONGQI Introduces Economic Setup Reforms | K 9 |
| PLA, Civilians Build Spiritual Civilization | K 10 |
| Launching of Broadcasting Satellite Planned | K 11 |
| Wu Lengxi Outlines Plan for Radio, TV Reforms | K 12 |
| Addresses Work Conference | K 13 |
| XINHUA To Issue Daily Weather Forecasts | K 14 |
| Further on Industry, Communications Conference | K 14 |
| Light, Textile Industries | K 14 |
| Workers' Education Stressed | K 15 |
| Standardization Efforts | K 16 |
| Goods to Countryside Increase | K 16 |
| Licensed Self-Employed Businesses Increase | K 17 |
| Job Training Programs for Unemployed Promoted | K 17 |
| National Conference on Production Safety Held | K 18 |
| Energy Industries Surpass 1st Quarter Quotas | K 18 |
| More Coal Mining Projects Planned for 1984 | K 19 |
| Auto Industry Production Fails To Meet Demands | K 19 |
| Fang Yi Attends Funeral of Li Xun 31 March | K 20 |
| Hu Qiaomu Writes on Protecting Wild Animals | K 20 |
| Nationwide Fertility Survey Conducted | K 21 |
| National Agricultural Production Symposium Opens | K 22 |
| Science Academy Studies Economy, Technology | K 23 |

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Anhui County Pioneers Rural Structural Reform | O 1 |
| Bai Dongcai Addresses Jiangxi Reform Meeting | O 2 |

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Guangdong Completes Congress Deputies' Election | P 1 |
| Explorations in Henan Oilfield Underway | P 1 |
| Wuhan People's Congress Session Ends 29 Mar | P 2 |
| Wuhan PLA Congress Elects NPC Deputies | P 2 |
| Hubei People's Armed Police Force Established | P 2 |

SOUTHWEST REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Guizhou Governor Reports on Structural Reforms | Q 1 |
| Guizhou Appoints Wang Chaowen Acting Governor | Q 2 |
| Sichuan Elects People's Congress Deputies | Q 2 |
| Sichuan's Chongqing City Forms Leadership Group | Q 2 |
| Xizang Further Relaxes Policies for Returnees | Q 3 |

NORTH REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| Former Official Supports Nei Monggol Committee | R 1 |
| Nei Monggol Urges Party Work Style Rectification | R 2 |
| Shanxi's Li Ligong on Discipline Inspection Work | R 2 |
| Tianjin's Chen Weida Attends Ceremony 31 Mar | R 4 |
| Tianjin Mayor Announces Plan To Benefit People | R 4 |

NORTHEAST REGION

| | |
|---|-----|
| Further Reportage on Jilin Party Congress | S 1 |
| 28 March Plenary Meeting | S 1 |
| New CPC Committee Alternates | S 1 |
| 29 March Conclusion | S 1 |
| New Committees Praised | S 2 |
| Qiang Xiaochu Offers Proposals | S 3 |
| Shenyang Readjusts, Reinforces Party Leading Body | S 4 |
| Li Desheng Attends Shenyang Civility Ceremony | S 4 |

NORTHWEST REGION

| | |
|--|-----|
| New Gansu Leadership Group Holds Meeting | T 1 |
| Gansu: Li Ziqi at Discipline Inspection Meeting | T 1 |
| Scientists Investigate Cause of Gansu Landslide | T 2 |
| New Power Generating Sites Begin Operation | T 3 |
| Briefs: Qinghai Economic Results; Xinjiang Per Capita Income; Xinjiang PLA Education | T 4 |

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

| | |
|--|-----|
| Taiwan Magazine Criticizes Kuomintang Policy | U 1 |
|--|-----|

TAIWAN

| | |
|--|-----|
| CHINA POST Views Revised Election Law Discussions [22 Mar] | V 1 |
|--|-----|

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS EUROPEAN MISSILES ISSUE

HK311514 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO In Chinese 21 Mar 83 p 4

["Newsletter" by GUANGMING RIBAO reporters Sou Wenfang in London and Wang Xianhua in Paris: "The Controversy Over Missiles in Western Europe's 'Missile Year'"]

[Text] The year 1983 is considered by the press here as the "missile year" of Western Europe. In 1983 people will see whether or not Western Europe will ultimately deploy nuclear weapons in the European theater to restore the balance of military strength between Western Europe and the Warsaw Pact countries. Therefore, 1983 is considered a "vital year for the security of Western Europe."

It is known to all that the Soviet Union has deployed some 300 multiple-warhead SS-20 medium-range missiles, which possess high flexibility and precision, and which can reportedly destroy all military installations in Western Europe in one blow. This poses a serious threat to the security of Western Europe. To deal with this, NATO, at a meeting held at the end of 1979, decided on the one hand to hold talks with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, if the talks failed, it would deploy in five NATO countries (West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands) 572 theater nuclear weapons (108 U.S.-made Pershing-II missiles and 464 cruise missiles). This is the so-called "dual decision."

Over the past 3 years or so, the missile issue has become a popular subject in Western Europe. In 1981 antinuclear demonstrations swept across the whole of Western Europe. Under the pressure of the governments of various West European countries and of public opinion, the Reagan administration agreed to hold talks with the Soviet Union. At the Geneva talks in 1981 the United States raised a new proposal, calling for NATO to give up the deployment of new nuclear weapons to obtain in return the complete dismantling of all Soviet SS-20 missiles and two old-type missiles. This is the so-called "zero option proposal."

The Soviet Union has firmly opposed the "dual decision" from the very beginning and has all along rejected Reagan's "zero option proposal." On 21 December last year, Soviet leader Andropov raised a counterproposal, that is, if the United States does not deploy a batch of new missiles, the Soviet Union will reduce the number of its SS-20 missiles in Europe to 162, that is the equivalent number medium-range missiles which the United Kingdom and France now have. This Soviet proposal was rejected by the United States.

The struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union for nuclear superiority in the European arena has created agitation in Western Europe. Over the past few years the nuclear disarmament movement in Western Europe has been developing strongly and has become a force powerful enough to influence the political situation in various countries. Some major political parties have also grasped the nuclear disarmament issue to win more votes.

Under the pressure of the antinuclear peace movement and antinuclear political parties, most of the five Western European countries which originally planned to accept the U.S. proposal for the deployment of new missiles face difficulty in earnestly carrying out this resolution. When visiting Western Europe in February this year, U.S. Vice President Bush won some support from West European countries for the "zero option proposal," but he had to express the opinion that the United States was willing to consider "any alternative proposals which the Soviet Union may seriously raise," thus leaving leeway for continuing negotiations.

On the whole, people in Western Europe are ambivalent on the medium-range missile issue. On the one hand, they are rather disturbed by the Soviet nuclear superiority; on the other hand, they are filled with anxiety over U.S. deployment of new missiles. They fear that the deployment of U.S. missiles in their countries will make them sacrifices in nuclear conflicts. They also fear that the United States will opt for a getaway policy in the face of a genuine nuclear attack.

Therefore, they hope to achieve a compromise resolution through negotiations. According to reports, the foreign minister's conference of 10 West European countries, which was held in mid-March in Brussels, was dissatisfied with the stalemate of U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range missiles and hence raised a compromise proposal.

The Soviet Union and the United States are now continuing their talks on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. In spite of whether or not an agreement can be reached, it is, however, impossible to prevent them from struggling for nuclear superiority in Europe. In the "missile year of Western Europe," the dark clouds over the sky of Europe will become darker and darker.

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

OW300139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA) -- The State Council announced on 25 February 1983 dismissals and appointments of diplomats at its embassies abroad.

List of appointments:

Hou Binglin [0186 4426 2651] has been appointed counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in Japan.

Li Xiling [2621 0932 7881] has been appointed counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Shi Wushan [4258 0582 1472] has been appointed counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in the Sultanate of Oman.

Jin Boxiong [6855 0130 7160] has been appointed counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in the Republic of Kenya.

Lin Song [2651 2646] has been appointed counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in Australia.

Wang Guixin [3769 2710 2450] has been appointed counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Tang Weicheng [3282 5898 1004] has been appointed counsellor for science and technology and Xu (?Jiamin) [6079 1367 (?3139)] appointed counsellor for culture to the Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Yan Qinguie [7051 3237 4634] has been appointed counsellor for commerce to the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Chen Guotai [7115 0948 3141] has been appointed counsellor for commerce to the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Li Pinming [2621 0756 2494] has been appointed counsellor for economic affairs to the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Congo.

Liu Zhongkuan [0491 1813 1401] has been appointed counsellor for economic affairs to the Chinese Embassy in the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Kong Candong [1313 3503 2639] has been appointed permanent representative to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (with the rank of minister plenipotentiary).

List of dismissals:

Zhao Zhijian [6392 1807 1017] has been relieved from his post as counsellor for commerce to the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Wang Shuzhen [3769 2579 3791] has been relieved from his post as counsellor for commerce to the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Sun Ping [1327 5493] has been relieved from his post as counsellor for economic affairs to the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Congo.

SINO-SOVIET BARTER TRADE AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED

HK011010 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0818 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Harbin, 1 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- An agreement on barter trade in the Chinese and Soviet border areas will be signed soon. (Keleiqiefu) [2688 7191 0434 1133], the manager of the USSR Far East Foreign Trade Company, is heading a delegation of the company which arrived in Harbin on 30 March.

Last October the Chinese and the Soviet sides held talks on barter trade in Khabarovsk, a Soviet border area city. During their visit, (Keleiqiefu) and the delegation will finalize the signing of an agreement on barter trade.

CHINESE WORKERS STRIKE COMMEMORATED IN MOSCOW

OW010812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, March 31 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a gathering here this evening to commemorate the 60th anniversary of a Chinese railway workers' strike known as the "Beijing-Hankou railway strike." The strike, also known as the "February 7 strike," took place when North China's warlords attempted to stop the forming of a trade union in February 1923. The strike paralyzed for 6 days the railway traffic linking Beijing and Wuhan in central China, with hundreds of workers killed and wounded by the warlords.

A senior researcher from the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee made a report at the gathering to recall how workers led by the Chinese Communist Party bravely fought against the reactionary warlords.

Chinese Counsellor to the Soviet Union Zhang Dake also spoke at the meeting.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES MEETING ON KARL MARX

OW311142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 30 (XINHUA) -- A top Soviet party official said today the Soviet Union is speeding up transformation of its extensive management of production into intensive management and improving operation, planning and the whole economic mechanism. Addressing a meeting to commemorate Karl Marx here this evening, Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, said the Soviet Union is popularizing the working-team contract system in industry and collective contract system in agriculture. He also called for resolute actions to eliminate violations of discipline and order, and to fight against waste, bribery and theft.

In his report Ponomarev accused the United States of expanding its military strength and bringing to the world a new threat of nuclear war. Meanwhile he stressed that the Soviet Union should be "armed to the teeth and maintain a strong national defense."

He praised Karl Marx for his discovery of the objective law of social development.

The meeting was attended by Soviet leaders including General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov.

BANGKOK-BEIJING INAUGURAL FLIGHT CELEBRATED

OW311932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- The Thai Airways International Ltd. gave a banquet this evening to mark the inauguration of the Bangkok-Beijing flight. Among those present were Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

In their toasts, AVM Thawip Bunnak, executive vice-president of the Thai Airways, and Shen Tu hoped for the constant strengthening and development of the fraternal friendship between Thailand and China.

Shen Tu welcomed more Thai friends to tour China and visit their relatives via this friendship bridge across China and Thailand.

Present were all members of the inaugural flight led by AVM Thawip Bunnak and Ambassador and Mrs. Tanaphong.

THAI PAPERS HIT CHEYSSON'S HANOI REMARKS

OW311920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Newspapers here have mounted criticism of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson for a quick reversal of his position on the Kampuchean problem. THAI SIANG YIT PAO said in a commentary on March 29: "The tremendous speed at which Cheysson went back on his own words is utterly astonishing." Every country should enjoy the right to self-determination and it is recognized by international law that no foreign aggression is allowed against a country. While declaring that the French Government wishes to see all foreign troops withdraw from other countries, Cheysson made Vietnam's invading troops in Kampuchea an exception, pointed out the commentary.

Commenting on the French aid to Vietnam, it said that the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) feel distressed to see France reverse its position of providing no economic aid to Vietnam to help it go on occupying Kampuchea.

It said that France has completely forgotten its commitment made only a few days ago at the foreign ministers conference of the ASEAN countries and the European Economic Community countries.

"To seek its selfish interests, France has been indulging in a fond dream of staging a comeback to Indo-China," the commentary said.

SIRINAKORN DAILY NEWS today editorially criticized Cheysson's remarks about Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. The editorial said that close to 100,000 Kampuchean people have been forced by Vietnamese troops to take refuge in Thailand and a lot more are still suffering under Vietnamese brutality on Kampuchean soil.

With open support from France and backed by one of the superpowers, Vietnam would have no fear of maintaining its occupation of Kampuchea, the editorial pointed out.

Further Criticism

OW011144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 1 (XINHUA) -- The Thai English-language newspaper BANGKOK POST in an editorial today accused French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson of supporting colonialism in regard to Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. The editorial said that in Bangkok Mr. Cheysson signed with other EEC and ASEAN foreign ministers a joint declaration which "deplored the illegal military occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces," called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and described the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition as "a significant step in the search for a comprehensive political settlement."

However, the editorial added, Mr. Cheysson in Hanoi claimed that France did not want to see Vietnamese forces pulled out of Kampuchea, because the Khmer Rouge would then likely overthrow the Heng Samrin regime and regain the control of that country.

"Mr. Cheysson wanted to be on both sides of an issue.... His remarks in Hanoi came at least dangerously close to supporting colonialism," it said, adding, "in these days of rapid communications, diplomats cannot get away with saying two contradictory things in two different countries."

The editorial urged Cheysson to explain what he really meant and wanted on the Kampuchean problem.

THAILAND CONDEMNS SRV ATTACK IN KAMPUCHEA

OW311926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Bangkok, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Thailand today strongly condemned a Vietnamese attack on a Kampuchean refugee camp along the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday. Thailand's National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri told reporters this afternoon that the killing of Kampuchean refugees by Vietnamese troops runs counter to Hanoi's recent statements on a peaceful and negotiated settlement of disputes in the region and is deliberately intended to aggravate the tension in the area.

Under cover of tank and artillery fire, he said, Vietnamese forces launched a wanton attack on 20,000 Kampuchean refugees opposite Ban Khok Tha Han hamlet in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province and the Phnom Chat Mountain yesterday. As a result, a number of refugees' houses were destroyed, many refugees were killed or wounded, and about 15,000 refugees were forced to enter Thailand, he added.

Prasong Sunsiri said the attack constituted another savage crime following the large-scale assaults on Kampuchean refugees encampments January 31 and February 4 when 30,000 Kampuchean refugees were driven into Thailand and losses were inflicted on Thai residents in the border area.

He noted that more troops and weapons started to be sent by Vietnam to the Thai-Kampuchean border several weeks ago. Therefore, he said, Vietnamese forces would not stop their attacks on the Kampuchean refugees. He warned Vietnam not to violate Thai territory. Otherwise, Thailand would exercise its legitimate right of defending state sovereignty, he declared.

POLITIKA REPORTS PRC MISSION LEAVES FOR ALBANIA

OW010559 Hong Kong AFP in English 2135 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 31 (AFP) -- A Chinese economic and foreign trade delegation left Beijing last week for "a discreet visit" to Albania, the first since the two countries broke off economic ties in 1975, the daily newspaper POLITIKA said here today, quoting reliable Chinese sources.

According to the paper's Beijing correspondent, the departure of the trade delegation coincides with the return to Tirana "for consultations" of the Albanian trade attache in Beijing Mehmet Bilikbashi.

The sources quoted by the paper said that China hopes to cooperate with all countries "including Albania" on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence.

JI PENGFEI MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION 29 MARCH

OW291309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the city of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, led by Mato Mikic, president of the city's parliament.

Zagreb established friendship ties with Shanghai in June, 1980. The delegation arrived here yesterday evening as the guests of the People's Government of Shanghai. It is on a friendly visit and will discuss the expansion of economic cooperation and exchanges in science, culture, sports and tourism between the two cities.

AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW291912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, March 29 (XINHUA) -- The newly appointed Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania, Li Zewang, today presented credentials to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

They had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

President Ceausescu said that the Romanian communists and laboring people heartily rejoice over the great successes achieved by the Chinese people. The summit meetings of both countries and the agreements they reached have greatly promoted their friendly relations and cooperation, he added.

He believed that the friendly relations and the close cooperation in international affairs between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, based on the principles of equality, international independence and sovereignty as well as noninterference in internal affairs, will surely develop more forcefully.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei was also present on the occasion.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY EGYPT'S HUSNI MUBARAK

Egyptian Papers Frontpage Trip

OW311937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Major newspapers here today frontpaged President Mubarak's departure for four Far Eastern countries while AL-AHRAM detailed the schedule of the president's coming talks with Chinese leaders. Besides China, the trip will take the president to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan and Indonesia.

Hailing the marked development of Sino-Egyptian relations in the past 20 years, AL-AKHBAR stressed China's consistent support for the Arab cause and said that the two sides have "identical views on many international issues." The paper pointed out that politically Mubarak's Far East trip is aimed at pushing forward settlement of the Palestine problem and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. The economic objective of the trip is to invite more investments, the paper said.

The newly published weekly magazine AL-MUSSAWAR (illustrated) said in a commentary that "Mubarak's trip is part of his efforts to strengthen Egypt's position in the fields of politics, economy, military and culture." The weekly said: "The president's visit to China is a one of special importance politically and economically." "His mission includes learning China's experience in settling its food problem and identifying areas for military cooperation," it added.

Inspects PRC-Built Hall Site

OW311954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1944 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today inspected a number of locations in Cairo's An-Nasir City near the Monument to the Unknown Heroes to choose a site for the friendship conference hall to be built with a loan from China. The inspection tour took place right before the president's departure for China. The president was accompanied by Premier Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and a number of ministers.

The building of the conference hall was affirmed by an exchange of letters between the Governments of China and Egypt. During his visit to Egypt at the end of last year, Premier Zhao Ziyang discussed the project with President Mubarak. The two sides reached an agreement by which the Chinese side took up the responsibility for the designing and building of the project.

Cairo Departure

OW311958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left Cairo this evening on an official and friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This trip will be Mubarak's third visit to China and the first ever paid by an Egyptian president. It followed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's successful visit to Egypt at the end of last year.

According to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, the current visit by Mubarak is of "extraordinary importance on account of Egypt's foreign relations and the widening scope of its political drive." He said that the visit is expected to lead to important results in the political, economic, technical and other fields.

I. 1 Apr 83

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The president's 11-day Asian tour also covers the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan and Indonesia.

He is accompanied by a delegation including Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Minister of Agriculture Yusuf Wali and Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Usamah al-Baz. Minister of Investment and International Cooperation Wajih Shindi left here this morning for Tokyo to join the delegation during President Mubarak's visit to Japan.

Present at the airport to see the president off were Sufi Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly; Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Shura Council; Ahmad Fu'ad Muhiy ad-Din prime minister; as well as other high-ranking officials.

Also present at the airport were Wu Huayuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Cairo, and diplomatic envoys of the countries included in the president's tour.

Beijing Arrival

OW011154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA) -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mrs Mubarak flew here this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Attaching great importance to President Mubarak's visit, the Chinese Government has set up a special reception committee headed by Cui Yueli, minister of public health. Its members include Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs and Ding Guoyu, Chinese ambassador to Egypt.

At 16:00 p.m., the president's plane landed on the capital's airport. Cui Yueli and all members of the reception committee greeted the Egyptian guests by the ladder. Young Pioneers presented bouquets to the President and Mrs Mubarak.

Mubarak told Cui Yueli: "This is my third visit to China, but my first since I became the president of the Republic. I'm very happy to be able to come to this friendly country and meet my dear Chinese friends."

Cui Yueli said: "We have long been looking forward to Your Excellency's visit. You are heartily welcome. We wish you success."

Present at the airport were 'Umar al-'Aziz Sharaf, Egyptian ambassador to China and Mrs Sharaf, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

During his stay, Mubarak is going to exchange views with Chinese leaders on the international affairs and bilateral relations.

Among those accompanying the president are his two sons 'Ala' Mubarak and Jamal Mubarak; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs; Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture and food sufficiency; and 'Izz ad-Din Ahmad Mukhtar, secretary general of the presidency.

Accompanied by Cui Yueli, Mubarak and other guests drove to Diaoyutai state guest house.

It is learned the Chinese Government will give a welcoming ceremony for President Mubarak tomorrow.

I. 1 Apr 83

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

ADDIS ABABA RECEPTION MARKS AIR SERVICE WITH PRC

OW010410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Zhao Yuan gave a reception in Addis Ababa yesterday evening in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the opening of the service of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) to Ethiopia, according to a report from that city.

Among some 140 guests attending the reception were Ethiopian Acting Foreign Minister Tibebe Bekele and Minister of Transport and Communications Yusuf Ahmed.

Minister Yusuf Ahmed praised at the reception the good relations between the CAAC and the Ethiopian Airlines in the past years and wished closer cooperation in this field as well as in other fields.

PRC TO FINANCE KENYA NATIONAL SPORTS STADIUM

OW010401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Nairobi, March 31 (XINHUA) -- An agreement between China and Kenya for the construction of the stadium of the Kenya national sports complex was signed here this afternoon.

According to the agreement, the Chinese-designed stadium will have a seating capacity of 60,000 at a cost of about 36 million U.S. dollars provided by a Chinese interest-free loan. The construction of the project will start in February 1984 and be completed at the end of August 1987.

JI PENGFEI MEETS MALIAN, GABONESE ENVOYS 30 MARCH

OW301326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei this afternoon met on separate occasions with Sekou Almamy Koreissi, the outgoing ambassador to the Republic of Mali to China, and Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya, the new ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to China.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CANADIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

Wei Guoqing Meets Lamontagne

OW311238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation today with Canadian Minister of National Defense Gilles Lamontagne and members of the Parliament accompanying the minister on his China visit.

Zhang Aiping at Return Banquet

OW311855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Canadian Minister of National Defense Gilles Lamontagne and Mrs Lamontagne gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Zhang Aiping, Chinese minister of national defense, and his wife, and Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

In his toast, Minister Lamontagne gave his thanks for the warm reception accorded him during his current visit in Beijing. He said that he had fruitful meetings with Chinese leaders. These conversations, he said, made him feel sure that Canada and China will be able to find ways of further strengthening the ties of friendship.

In reply, Zhang Aiping said Minister Lamontagne's China visit had enhanced mutual understanding between the two countries, making contributions to developing friendly relations between the two armies and two peoples of China and Canada.

The Canadian Defense Minister and Mrs Lamontagne and their party will leave Beijing tomorrow to visit units of the three services of the P.L.A. stationed in Hangzhou and Shanghai.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ECUADOR'S VALENCIA

Wu Xueqian Greeting

OW301422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA) -- Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to China.

He was greeted at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and leading members of other departments concerned.

Ecuadoran Ambassador to China Gonzalo Paredes was also present.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

OW310914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez this morning held talks on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. Sources said that the two foreign ministers held that both China and Ecuador are developing countries. During the talks, their views converged or were very close on many international issues. They said the two countries were confronted with the common tasks of developing their own national economy.

The two foreign ministers agreed that the two sides should increase contacts and mutual understanding so as to promote the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Wu Xueqian said that developing its relations with Latin American countries is an important component of China's endeavors to strengthen unit and cooperation with all the Third World countries. "We hope to establish and develop friendship and cooperation with more Latin American countries," he said.

Taking part in the talks were Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and Ecuadoran Ambassador to China Gonzalo Paredes.

Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet

OW311820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian gave a banquet for his Ecuadoran counterpart Luis Valencia Rodríguez here this evening.

Wu said that Valencia is the first foreign minister from Ecuador to visit China, and this marks a further development of the bilateral relations.

He praised the Ecuadoran Government and people for the gratifying achievements made under the leadership of President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea in defending their national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy and culture.

"The situation in Central America has been turbulent in the past year, causing serious anxiety among the Latin American countries and common concern of the international community," the Chinese foreign minister pointed out. "Of late, a superpower's intervention in Nicaragua has aggravated the tension in that region."

He said: "It is our consistent position that affairs of a country should be settled by its own people and that no other country has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly," whatever the pretext.

"We support the Latin American countries in their fight against the two superpowers trying to absorb the issues of Central America onto the orbit of their contention for world hegemony. We hope that the Latin American countries will respect each other, refrain from interference in each other's affairs, observe the norms of international relations, and resolve their disputes peacefully and reasonably."

The Chinese minister added that there is no conflict of vital interests between China and Ecuador. The two countries share identical or similar views on many international issues; both wish to strengthen coordination in international affairs and promote exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific and technological as well as in cultural fields. China attaches great importance to developing its relations of friendship and cooperation with Latin American countries. He expressed the belief that Minister Valencia's visit to China will surely promote mutual understanding and bilateral relations.

In his speech, Minister Valencia said that his China visit will become an important milestone for developing daily growing and beneficial relations between the two peoples and the two governments.

He said: "At the very start of our talks, we have found out that we share identical views on many major issues. This is very inspiring."

"We may say that our two countries always follow, without reserve, policies that correspond to the goal and principles of the U.N. Charter," he said.

Valencia said: "We are firmly convinced that the only practicable way for peaceful coexistence and international security is to faithfully follow these goals and principles."

"Of course we understand why China's foreign policy coincides with the interests of the Third World. The People's Republic of China has always supported the developing countries' new proposal on reforming international economic relations on the principles of mutual benefit."

He said: "We are glad to see that the Chinese Government is concerned with the situation in the developing countries. The Chinese Government is as firmly convinced as these developing countries that international cooperation must be strengthened to eliminate existing differences."

"All in all," he said, "it is imperative to implement the principles we proposed for a new international economic order so as to patch up the expanding gap between northern industrialized countries and other countries."

Valencia said that he and the Chinese foreign minister discussed in a specially cordial atmosphere the bilateral relations in economic and technological areas and cooperation in bilateral trade and agreed to exert best efforts to strengthen these ties. "There are bright prospects for enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between Ecuador and China," he added.

Present at the banquet were Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Han Xu, vice-foreign minister.

Ecuadorean Ambassador to China Gonzalo Paredes and Mrs. Paredes were also present.

1 Apr 83

C H I N A
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

K 1

NEW PARTY COMMITTEES FORMED IN 16 PROVINCES

OW261840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Party organizations in Beijing, Shanghai and 14 provinces and autonomous regions have formed their leading bodies through democratic recommendation. The new leading bodies have been approved by the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The 14 provinces and autonomous regions are Sichuan, Guangdong, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Fujian, Hubei, Hunan, Tibet, Qinghai, Ningxia, Henan, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Zhejiang.

One of the tasks of restructuring Chinese party organs, started in 1982, is to make members of the leading bodies more revolutionary, better educated, professionally more competent and younger. Members of the newly-elected standing committees of party committees of the 16 localities are now reduced by more than one-third and their average age is now lowered from 61.7 to 56.7. The percentage of members below 55 years old to the total on the standing committees has increased from 19 to 45. The new party secretary of Hubei Province, Guan Guangfu, 51, is an expert in finance, serving as head of the Hubei branch of the People's Bank of China for many years.

To meet the needs of the modernization drive, these localities have drawn into the leading bodies quite a few professionals from universities, research institutes, enterprises and financial departments. Five of the seven new secretaries and Standing Committee members in Shanghai's party committee are college educated. Among them is a lecturer of Tongji University, one of the best institutions of higher learning in China. Li Tieying, a specialist in integrated circuits, has become secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee. In coal-rich Shanxi, a senior engineer and a chemical specialist are elected to the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee.

After the reshuffle, 36.2 percent of the provincial party leaders are college educated, as against 18.2 percent.

The local leaders were elected from candidates chosen through recommendations and polls among cadres at various levels. Leaders of Hunan Province were recommended by 1,500 cadres through secret ballot.

Some 150 veterans have left their posts to make way for the younger ones. Among them are former secretaries of the Sichuan provincial party committee, Tan Qilong and Lu Dadong, who voluntarily asked not to be re-elected.

PROVINCIAL LEADERSHIP STREAMLINING AIMS OUTLINED

OW311206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- A comprehensive leadership reorganization is now under way throughout China at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional level, according to the State Council.

So far 13 provinces have drawn up plans for the streamlining and some provinces have already submitted their plans to the State Council for examination and approval.

Streamlining began in 1982 at the central governmental level and was completed there at the end of last year. The process is expected to be completed by the summer of 1984. The goals of the drive are: to simplify governmental institutions, reduce working staff, readjust leading groups and raise working efficiency.

According to the State Council, the provincial streamlining has the following aims:

-- To promote to leadership positions those who are qualified, both morally and intellectually, who are young and in their prime, and who have the ability to adjust and expand the new situation, moving toward a revolutionized, youthful, cultured and professional leadership;

-- To reduce by about 50 percent the number of directors and deputy directors of the bureaus or commissions directly under the provincial government, retaining one or two advisors where necessary;

-- To reduce the number of institutions directly under the provincial government to no more than 40, from the present average of more than 70, and to merge closely-related departments and shift some government administrative organs to institutions or enterprises where proper.

Judging from preliminary plans in 13 provinces, the streamlining will simplify economic management while coordinating economic development. At the same time, self-determination of enterprises will be expanded, new economic complexes established, the function of government institutions and enterprises clearly delineated and economic affairs managed according to clear rules.

It has been decided by the State Council that the city governments will merge with those of surrounding prefectures and counties, and enterprises within the cities will be administered directly by the city. At present, many medium-sized cities with comparatively large populations and better developed industries have both the city and prefectural governments, creating duplication and alienation between urban and rural areas. The merger of city and prefectural administrations will expand the power of cities in economic management and is expected to be conducive to organizing industrial and agricultural production. Jiangsu Province, East China, is now taking the lead in this endeavor.

In some underdeveloped areas, prefectural governments will remain. In these cases, the administrations are institutions of the provincial or autonomous regional governments, in accordance with the Constitution.

Streamlining at and below county level will begin in the coming July, the State Council said.

YAO YILIN ON PROCEDURE IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK311312 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Report: "Vice Premier of State Council Stresses Necessity To Act In Strict Accordance With Procedure in Capital Construction"]

[Text] At the national conference for prospecting and planning work, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, stressed: Responsible comrades and comrades engaged in capital construction work in various localities and departments must carry out their work in various localities and departments must carry out their work in strict accordance with procedure in capital construction, adhere to the stand of the overall situation in the four modernizations, and, for the sake of achieving the magnificent goal of quadrupling the national economy within 20 years, properly grasp the key construction projects of the first 10 years to lay a sound foundation for vitalizing the economy of the subsequent 10 years.

Yao Yilin said: In making a success of technical progress and technical transformation in the future, we at the same time must properly grasp the key construction projects of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" and the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" in the manner of grasping the "156" major projects of the "first 5-year plan." In particular, we must handle well the preconstruction work of key projects.

He proposed: Leading party and government comrades of various localities and departments, including responsible members of planning and capital construction departments, must set the pace in carrying out work in accordance with procedure in capital construction. They must not force the comrades under them to do things counter to objective law and must guarantee the smooth progress of prospecting and planning work.

Personnel engaged in capital construction work, including those engaged in prospecting and planning work, must adhere to the stand of the overall situation in the four modernizations in their work. They must be true to science and seek truth from facts, and not be afraid to expose unhealthy tendencies detrimental to the state and the overall situation. They must not scramble for projects or means of investment for a certain locality or department.

Planning personnel must study economic problems and integrate natural science with economics. The state is carrying out key construction projects under the condition of insufficient financial and material resources. Planning personnel must adhere to the principle of "economy, suitability, and attractiveness;" pay attention to improving economic results; economize on the use of land, materials, investment, and manpower; and try to do more things with less money.

The reform of the management system must be carried out in a guided and measured manner under the prerequisite of contributing to fulfilling the tasks of the four modernizations. We must strive to solve the problem of "eating from the same big pot" within several years, implement the policy of distribution according to work, and arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel so that they will devote themselves to the four modernizations and make new contributions toward quadrupling the national economy.

HU YAOBANG CITES TARGETS OF UNITED FRONT WORK

HK010057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- The issue of HONGQI to be published tomorrow carries an article by CPC Central Committee United Front Department Director Yang Jingren, which gives a detailed exposition on the importance, targets, nature, and so on of the party's united front work in the new historical period.

The article quotes CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 10 targets of united front work. These are: democratic parties, well-known nonparty figures, nonparty intellectual cadres, former Kuomintang military and political figures who came over to our side, former industrialists and businessmen, upperstrata figures among the minority nationalities, family members and relatives of people who went to Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, Taiwan compatriots, and returned overseas Chinese and Chinese people living abroad. Individual industrialists and businessmen also are included.

The article says: Generally speaking, these targets of the united front have relatively good education and extensive social contacts; they also ardently desire to work hard for the country. All targets of the united front could to a certain degree be described as a storehouse of intelligence with a major role to play in the four modernizations drive; many of them also represent an important force in accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

The article says: In the united front in the new period, it is at present necessary mainly to prevent and eliminate "leftist" errors. We must seriously absorb our lessons so that the united front can play an ever greater role in the cause of socialist modernization of the great motherland.

FURTHER ON WAN LI SPEECH ON SOCIALIST ETHICS

OW010947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Speech by Wan Li at 30 March meeting of Central Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves Committee]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- Comrades: Today we are holding the first meeting of the Central Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves Committee. On the one hand, it will hear a briefing on the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities this year and sum up and exchange experiences, and on the other will make further plans for activities to promote the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" throughout the whole year, in keeping with the sustained spirit of letting the "month" bring about advances throughout the "year."

After 2 years of practice and with the popularization of "Civility and Courtesy Month," activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" have developed from schools, shops and service trades to other professions and trades, from cities to the countryside and from the heartland to the frontiers. Following up the noticeable achievements made last year in harnessing "dirtiness, disorderliness and poor service," an emulation campaign to render fine quality services, establish good social order and create an excellent environment has been further promoted during this year's "Civility and Courtesy Month." In the meantime, "three ardent loves" have been added, namely, love the motherland, socialism and the party, to be incorporated with the learn-from-Lei Feng campaign in order to raise all activities as a whole to a new level. The idea of "serving the people and being responsible to them" has played a tremendous mobilizing role in various spheres of our social life. Improvements of varying degrees have been made in service attitude and quality in departments dealing with commercial services, transport, posts and telecommunications, public health services and family planning, as well as in departments having a direct bearing on the livelihood of the masses. Public security and social order have also taken a turn for the better, traffic accidents have dropped and the crime rate is declining. Tremendous achievements have been made in tree planting and afforestation, much progress has also been made in cleaning up the cities, covering them with greenery and making them beautiful. Besides displaying well the civility "window" and cleaning up the sanitation "blind spots," various localities have organized public welfare activities in a planned manner and embarked on some projects of a permanent nature, such as repairing bus stations and stops, levelling roads, planting trees and flowers and building roadside gardens and flower beds in streets, thus adding a new splendor to the urban and rural environment.

The important special features in this year's activities are new developments in learning from Lei Feng and the further propagation of the communist spirit. The noble deeds and lofty spirit of Comrades Zhu Boru and Zhang Haidi, the contemporary Lei Fengs, have not only educated and attracted the young people, but also influenced and inspired the middle-aged and older people. The call "Be a new Lei Feng in the 1980's" uttered by the party Central Committee at the meeting commemorating the 20th anniversary of learning from Lei Feng is becoming a slogan for action for people of all nationalities, particularly the young people.

Hundreds of thousands of CYL members, youth, PLA fighters and university students have gone to the people and launched activities "to send the warmth of the party to thousands of households" and "to dedicate my knowledge to the people," and rendered consultation and labor services, sharing knowledge in the scientific, cultural, health and other fields. Activities to help the five-guarantee households, dependents of revolutionary martyrs and disabled persons in farming and other chores are being widely developed in different forms and are gradually becoming routine and institutionalized. This has vividly demonstrated the unity between the communist ideological education and communist practice to give the young people and the broad masses more education on communist ideology, ideals, ethics and sentiments so as to make them understand more specifically the superiority of the socialist system, the attractiveness and warmth of the motherland, the flesh and blood relations between the party and the people and the new-type relations among the people.

The success of this year's "Civility and Courtesy Month" is the result of the implementation of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. The strategic principle of developing spiritual and material civilization simultaneously and the target of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the social mood and the party style within 5 years, put forward by the party Central Committee, and other important policy decisions on promoting reform in a guided and systematic way have provided a strong motive force to the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities and given impetus to the awareness of party committees and the governments at all levels toward this year's "Civility and Courtesy Month" activities. In this year's "Civility and Courtesy Month," leading party and government organs and other business departments have taken the lead and exercised positive leadership over the activities being developed in many forms. The PLA commanders and fighters, taking over all kinds of arduous shock tasks and working together with the local people in building civility villages and civility streets, have made new contributions in improving the social mood. Further clarifying the guiding principles of party and government organs at all levels and those of the mass organizations as well will have a very far-reaching impact on deepening this type of activity in future.

Comrades: The "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" for this year has ended. How do we carry out the activities in a deep-going way from now on? Premier Zhao Ziyang suggested that it is necessary to make the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities a unified task. This has pointed out the general orientation of our future activities and the new level to be attained. Early this year, 24 units including the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee issued an "opinion on continuously developing activities to promote the 'five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves,'" thus making specific arrangements for the activities in 1983. I ask party committees, governments and mass organizations at all levels to implement them conscientiously in accordance with the plan. At the end of the "Civility and Courtesy Month" last year, I wrote eight characters for inscription: It all depends on human efforts, but persistence is important. I would like to add another eight characters this year: Raise the standard and stress practical results.

To raise the standard and stress practical results, it is necessary to further raise the ideological awareness toward the activities and make new progress in conducting education in patriotism and communism among the masses and young people this year. The activities to promote the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" are an important content in developing socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as the core. We must carry out education in patriotism and communism throughout these activities. By so doing, we can integrate them with the regular ideological and political work being carried out by various professions and trades and other units, keep tab on the ideological "pulse" of the masses and do a good job in instilling and exerting a subtle influence on their thinking in order to raise their consciousness.

The whole party and Army and the people of various nationalities of the whole nation should learn from Comrades Zhao Chune, Zhang Hua, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Li Junjia, Zhu Boru and Zhang Haidi and treat their work and other comrades with the communist spirit. At present, the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the principles of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading are being implemented in a deep-going way, and well-guided reforms are being carried out in various fields step by step. In carrying out reforms, implementing various forms of the responsibility system and eliminating egalitarianism, we aim at fully arousing the enthusiasm, creativity and sense of responsibility of the vast number of cadres and masses; raising efficiency, productivity and economic results; building socialism with unique Chinese characteristics and making our nation prosperous and our people well off and happy. We must educate our cadres to carry out reforms with the communist spirit, to arouse the masses' enthusiasm in the overall situation and the future of socialist modernization and to correctly handle the relationships among the state, the collective and the individual. Reform propaganda must be in keeping with the requirements of building a socialist spiritual civilization. Reform should never be confused with or even interpreted as meaning "making money being the ultimate goal." Pursuing only one's own interests or the interests of one's own unit, even at the cost of national interests or the interests of consumers, is departing from the goals of reform and socialism. To ensure the success of reform and the correct implementation of the various forms of the economic responsibility system, we must carry out meticulous and deep-going education in patriotism and communist ideology among the people so that they put national prosperity and the people's well-being and happiness above everything else.

Improvement and efficiency mean carrying forward the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and organizing down-to-earth activities to promote quality service, a fine social order and a good environment. It must be pointed out that quality service does not mean that it is only required of the commercial and service trades and people engaged in various kinds of service work. It should be applied in a broader sense and in a larger scope. Ultimately, quality service means that cadres and masses of all professions and trades must do their own work well, with outstanding performance and high efficiency, to wholeheartedly serve the people. We must unfold "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities, and, with these activities as our main effort, we must forge close ties in the relations between the party and the people, between the leader and those being led, between cadres and the masses, between seller and buyer, between those who serve and those served and between one group of people and another. In short, we aim at establishing new socialist human relations of unity, friendship, mutual help and cooperation. In particular, our leading organs and cadres must firmly bear in mind the party's fundamental aim, regard themselves as servants of the people in their everyday work and in all their conduct -- including their contacts with people and their words and deeds -- seize every opportunity to serve the people, be responsible in everything they do, respect the people's democratic rights and protect the people's proper interests. This is a basic issue in our effort to fundamentally improve the party's work style and social practices. The various professions and trades and the comrades working on various jobs must also embrace rendering wholehearted service to the people as their basic aim; perform their own duties well; pay attention to professional ethics, job responsibility and professional discipline at all time; render still better service to the people; shoulder still greater responsibilities for society and make still greater contributions to the state.

On the leader, part, they must exert relentless and strenuous efforts to achieve greater accomplishments and effective results. Activities relating to the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" must be carried out persistently and institutionalized. This is a policy set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council. We should by no means hesitate and work halfheartedly in carrying out a decision -- much less obstruct it -- as long as it has been examined in practice and has been collectively discussed and approved. This policy must be upheld in daily work. We must dare to handle firmly whatever is not compatible with the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" and we must settle problems by promptly taking investigative, supervisory and critical actions. Only by doing this can we achieve more effective, noticeable and palpable results each year. We must go down to the grassroots units to consult with the cadres and masses there on how the activities can be regularized and institutionalized and how formalistic and fitful actions can be prevented. The masses' new experiences and effective measures must be summed up, commended and popularized. While shock actions are necessary, it is more important to solve problems administratively by working out necessary decrees and disciplinary regulations as well as a disciplinary system. The existing rules and regulations must be executed under supervision so that reward and punishments can be meted out strictly and fairly. As long as we exert relentless and strenuous efforts, solve problems one by one and proceed firmly step by step, we can turn our small achievements into big achievements and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct within 5 years, or even less.

Comrades: I would like now to deal specially with the issue of party style. Party style is closely related to the standards of social conduct and these two really influence one another. But seen from the whole situation, and since our party is the ruling party, the turn for the better in party style is the key for the improvement of the standards of social conduct. Ever since the launching of the activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves," everyone feels that the standards of social conduct are changing. While this change is the result of our party's respect for the people's revolutionary initiative and our party's support for and leadership over the masses' activities to transform social traditions, it has also been brought about by the whole party in strengthening its ideological and organizational building and in resolutely rectifying the unhealthy tendencies after the 3d plenary session on the 11th Central Committee. This is an important experience. It shows that party style and the standards of social conduct cannot be dealt with separately, but that we must persist in leading the change in the standards of social conduct by improving party style and giving full scope to the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members, CYL members, PLA commanders and fighters and the broad masses of cadres in changing the standards of social conduct. This is an important responsibility resting on party committees at all levels. Experience shows that whoever has been able to do this has achieved a turn for the better in party style and in the standards of social conduct, and that those who have failed to do this also failed to achieve any significant result.

We must realize that "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" are activities meant for building a socialist spiritual civilization and educating the masses on communist ideology. These activities not only require each and every citizen to uphold social ethics, they present an even higher demand for the communists, requiring them to heighten their ideological consciousness, rectify their work style and heighten their party spirit. Not only should these activities be carried out by ordinary masses and young people, they should also be carried out by all communist party members, CYL members and cadres at all levels.

How can they have any convincing power if our leading organs only urge the "showcase" trades and personnel to perform good services while they themselves refuse to take the initiative, but continue to permit a bureaucratic and dilatory style of work to exist and fail to do anything good for the convenience of the masses, the grassroots units and subordinate departments -- and some even have abused their authority for personnel gain? How can those comrades influence the masses in a positive way if they urge the young people to emulate Lei Feng while they themselves are craving for establishing ties with influential personnel, taking the back door and seeking private gain?

We must resolutely implement the party constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner Party Political Life," straighten out various regulations on the party style and continue to check various unhealthy tendencies by conducting profound education and strict inspection. All party members and cadres, especially leading cadres, must earnestly act according to the requirements of the "fives stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" and set an example in this regard. In addition, they must manage and do their work well and educate their children and other family members well. Of course, it is not so easy to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style, but the crux of the matter is that it all depends on persistent human efforts. Since this has been proved effective in bringing about a turn for the better in the standards of social conduct, it will likewise prove effective in bringing about a change for the better in party style. We must have such confidence.

The party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to set up committees for "five stresses four beauties and three ardent loves" activities in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. This is another major measure taken by the party and the government in attaching importance to the socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening their leadership over "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities. From the high plane of concrete implementation of the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, party committees and governments at all levels should put organizing and guiding "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities on their agendas and effectively strengthen their leadership in this regard. In addition to vigorously carrying out such activities in the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month," they should energetically conduct these activities in a planned way several times a year and do several things in a down-to-earth manner in order to promote what has been done during the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" throughout the year. Under the leadership of party committees and governments, the Central "Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Ardent Loves" Committee mainly plays its role as a guiding, supervising and coordinating organization. The departments concerned and people's organizations should be relied on and encouraged to do a lot of work in this regard according to their divisions of labor and their different fields of work. Proceeding from their actual conditions, they should continue to sum up fresh experiences and conscientiously carry out such activities in a planned way and in order of importance. Relevant leading comrades of party committees, governors, mayors, district heads, county heads and town heads all should pay close attention to and personally grasp such activities. They should combine the standards of social conduct and public order with the people's livelihood, labor and employment, municipal construction, pollution control, environmental protection and making cities and the motherland green by planting trees. They should tackle these problems in a comprehensive way.

Newspapers, magazines, the radio, television as well as literature and art and publication departments have done a great deal of effective work in publicizing the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves." From now on, they should further enhance the ideological and artistic character of their propaganda, grasp typical cases well, strengthen their commentary work, commend good people and good deeds, criticize unhealthy trends and evil practices and give wide publicity to communist ideology in order to prepare public opinion for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and the standards of social conduct.

In particular, it should be stressed that it is necessary to rely on all social forces to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct. All party, government and Army organizations as well as all enterprises, institutions, democratic parties and people's organizations should bring their positive role into full play. We earnestly hope that retired old cadres, workers and teachers will participate in "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities along with the broad masses and young people and educate and influence the latter with their experiences and exemplary deeds. This is the best way for them to pass on their experiences, give help to and set an example for the broad masses and young people. This is "generating electricity with waste heat," which is of the most practical significance. There is great potential and many positive factors in this regard. We must do some "tapping" work and organize extensive social forces to deepen "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves" activities and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct.

HONGQI INTRODUCES ECONOMIC SETUP REFORMS

HK010454 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1233 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- An article in the 7th issue of HONGQI to be published tomorrow, says China's economic setup reforms have entered a new stage over the past 4 years.

This article is written by Zhou Taihe, vice chairman of the National Economic Setup Reform Committee, and two other writers, Zhan Wu and Fu Fengxiang. The article says the reform has been carried out mainly in the four aspects:

1. We have brought order out of chaos on the issue of the relationship between different systems of ownership and initially have changed the previous situation of a unitary system of public ownership, or even a unitary system of all-people ownership resulting from the influence of the "left" mistakes, into the situation of the system of public ownership prevailing with the coexistence of diversified economic forms. Over the past 4 years, collective and individual economy in towns and rural areas have been developing rapidly. Agricultural and sideline production are developing toward specialized economy and commodity economy, with the appearance of many energetic specialized households and economic combination bodies. Many small state-run shops, service-oriented units, and restaurants have adopted new forms of business operations under which units belong to the state but sign contracts with staff and workers, collectively or individually, in business operations.

2. In production and circulation, we have carried out the principle of relying mainly on a planned economy but treating market regulation as an auxiliary and have broken into the forbidden area that the means of industrial production are not commodities, thus stimulating the circulation of the means of industrial production as commodities.

In circulation channels, the monopolized operations of state-run commerce have initially been changed into multiple operations of state-run commerce and collective and individual commerce. In business operations, the monopoly of state-run commerce and material departments for purchase and exclusive selling and planned allotment, respectively, have been changed into various forms, such as monopoly for purchase and marketing, planned allotment, planned purchase, order purchase and selected purchase, enterprises being responsible for their own marketing or appointing sales agents, commission agents and combined sales. All these have promoted enterprises to pay close attention to markets and have increased their adaptability. Beneficial competition has been carried out between enterprises centering on quality and varieties of products and service.

3. In the relationship between state and enterprises, we have initially changed the status of the state imposing rigid control over enterprises and enterprises becoming economic units exercising certain decisionmaking power. Over the past 4 years, pilot projects have been developed from the expansion of the power of enterprises to the implementation of economic responsibility systems, and a new method has been carried out to replace profits submitted to the state in the form of taxes submitted to the state. Now about 80 percent of industrial enterprises have certain decisionmaking powers in the arrangement of plans, the purchase and selling of products, the distribution of profits, the utilization of capital, and the appointment and dismissal of middle ranking cadres. As a result of implementing an economic responsibility system within enterprises, economic interests of laborers have been connected with achievements in production and business operations of enterprises and collectives, egalitarianism of "eating from the same big pot" has been eliminated to a certain extent within enterprises and the democratic management system has been restored and established to arouse the enthusiasm and the sense of responsibility of laborers as their own masters.

4. In the field of economic structure, to change the status of division between areas and departments and enterprises practicing "big yet complete" or "small yet complete," we have, centered on central cities, gradually established economic zones of different types, different scale and with different characteristics, which are based on the integration of departments and regions at different levels and the integration of cities and rural areas and comprehend the overall development of agriculture, industry, commerce, transportation, science and technology, and service-oriented businesses. Transformation and combination have been carried out in enterprises according to internal economic connection. Over the past 4 years, some national and regional enterprises have been established, thus eliminating the demarcation line between different departments and regions. Professional cooperation and comprehensive utilization of energy have been carried out, thus making a good start in organizing and managing the economy according to the needs of socialized mass production.

The article says that in addition to the breakthroughs in these four aspects, initial reforms have been carried out in the setup of labor, revenue, and banks and remarkable achievements have been made.

PLA, CIVILIANS BUILD SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW010227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 31 Mar 83

[By reporter Liu Huinian, correspondent Lu Xun]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- Armymen and civilians have achieved new success in building a spiritual civilization during the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month." Today over 50,000 PLA units have established regular ties with local authorities in promoting activities in this regard.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, warmly encourages such cooperation.

As a result of the cooperation between army-men and civilians in building a spiritual civilization, the performance of good services will no longer be confined to a specific period or quarter. What used to be irregular, sporadic activities now have been regularized and systematized. By working with the masses on a long-term basis, the Armed Forces' activities of building a spiritual civilization have reached a new level, thus ensuring sustained and effective development of such activities.

A prominent feature of the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities within the Armed Forces this year is the cooperation between them and civil authorities in building a spiritual civilization. In accordance with the General Political Department's instruction, all military units have regarded working together with the masses in building a spiritual civilization as an important task. Today the activities of building civilized villages, neighborhoods, townships, factories, stores, schools, terminals, and so forth have been vigorously carried out in rural and urban areas, in national minority hamlets, on offshore islands and in towns of returned overseas Chinese. The activities in which army-men and civilians work together to build a spiritual civilization also have spread rapidly throughout the Armed Forces in a gratifying manner. One of the Shanghai Garrison District's principal projects has been assisting the stores in Nanjing Road to promote civility. A certain unit under the Nanjing PLA units is working enthusiastically together with the people in Xuhia areas in launching an emulation drive of building 100 civility units. The Navy's coastal units, in addition to working together with fishermen in building civility islands, wharves and fishing boats, also have been escorting fishermen's operations and working with fishermen in building a Great Wall on the sea. So far, over 800 spiritual civilization units have already been set up. The "Good 8th Company of the Gulangyu District" has worked together with the district's civil authorities in building the island into a civilized tourist area. Because of their accomplishments, they both attended the Fujian provincial congress of advanced collectives in building spiritual civilization.

LAUNCHING OF BROADCASTING SATELLITE PLANNED

OW311352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Yuanjiang) -- China plans to launch a broadcasting satellite within several years to achieve nationwide radio and TV coverage, according to Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television.

Addressing the opening ceremony of a national radio and television work conference, the minister said today that by the end of this century, China will build up an up-to-date radio and television network which will lay equal emphasis on domestic and foreign services and be supplemented by wired broadcasting stations. The broadcasts of Radio Beijing, foreign service, will use 45 to 50 languages as against 38 at present.

Wu Lengxi said China will adopt satellite and microwave transmission technologies and other latest scientific and technological achievements and modernize receiving, news gathering, editing and other links of the work.

He said Radio Beijing will build several more powerful short-wave transmitting stations and a new technological building for broadcasts in foreign languages. Meanwhile, the central TV station will build a new color TV center, the first stage of which is expected to be completed within 3 to 5 years.

According to Minister Wu, China's present goal is to provide residents in each city with a choice of 6 to 7 radio programs and 4 to 5 TV programs. Rural population will have a choice of 5 to 6 radio programs including those by county stations and 4 TV programs, in addition to local wired broadcasting.

Wu Lengxi said China's radio and TV has developed rapidly in recent years. The mileage of the special-purpose microwave lines built with investment by provinces and autonomous regions in the past two to three years has increased to 8,000 kilometers. The number of low-power TV relay stations has grown to more than 4,000 during the same period. Video relay stations have also been built in outlying Xinjiang and Tibet autonomous regions, where the people can now also watch TV.

WU LENGXI OUTLINES PLAN FOR RADIO, TV REFORMS

OW312016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, outlined a plan for all-round reforms of the radio and TV work in China today.

Speaking at a national radio and TV work conference, Minister Wu said upgrading of news broadcasts will receive first consideration in the effort to improve programs. The reform also calls for the streamlining of administrative set-up.

The minister stressed speed. He called on his staff to send out news while an event is still going on or immediately after it occurs. Major events or events of concern to the masses should, as far as possible, be televised live. He also noted the need to increase the number of news broadcasts in the timetables of radio and TV stations and update each broadcast.

Wu Lengxi said efforts will also be made to make international news timelier. More correspondents will be sent to countries in the Third World to give more adequate coverage of the Third World.

He also talked about wider range of subjects and livelier forms to satisfy the needs of people of different ages and jobs and diverse interest, from scholars, specialists to illiterates.

Wu Lengxi said, the Ministry of Radio and Television will establish a central radio and TV news center, which will guide and direct the news operations and commentary writing of the Central People's Broadcasting Station (the domestic service), the central TV station and Radio Beijing. The center will also provide radio and TV stations at provincial level with news and commentaries suitable for them.

Minister Wu emphasized that China's radio and TV broadcasting should have a Chinese and socialist nature. Its aim is to contribute to the upbringing of a generation with moral, intellectual, and physical development. It opposes programs spreading decadent outlook on world, society, and life, murder and violence scenes, and obscene programs. It should present facts, truth, opposes distortions, and is above spreading hearsay and creating sensations.

In the future, Wu Lengxi said, China will pay more attention to radio and TV broadcasting for minority nationalities so as to promote national unity, equality, and their common development. Efforts will be made to improve broadcasts to the people in Taiwan to facilitate the reunification of China. It is also necessary to improve the service for the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas Chinese to help them better understand their motherland.

In its foreign service, the minister said, Radio Beijing will continue to present China's current situation, policies, and propositions truthfully to help people in other lands better understand China and strengthen the Chinese people's friendship with them. Radio Beijing will continue to support just struggles of the people in the world, especially people in the Third World, oppose hegemonism, and safeguard world peace.

Addresses Work Conference

OWO10012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 31 Mar 83

[By Central People's Radio Broadcasting Station reporter Kang Ping and XINHUA reporter Zhou Peirong]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- Addressing the 11th national radio and television work conference held today, Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, relayed the important directive of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on radio and television work, saying: "Radio and television are the most powerful, up-to-date tools with which to educate and inspire the whole party, the entire Army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country so as to develop the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. This is the fundamental nature and task for radio and television work. In order to do a still better job in reflecting this fundamental nature and basic task, we must work hard in two aspects: upgrading services and improving the means for rendering such services."

Wu Lengxi delivered a work report at the conference, entitled: "Make overall reforms, enhance superiority, and strive to create a new situation in radio and television." He said: The directive issued by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee specified the orientation, mission, and goals in doing radio and television work. It is the principle which guides our radio and television work.

Wu Lengxi said: A radio and television organ is one of news broadcasting and propaganda. It is also an administrative organ, with the central task of doing propaganda work. We should regard reforms in news broadcasts as a breakthrough and take reforms in news broadcasts as a point of departure in bringing about reforms in other related work including the reform of the system as a whole. Radio and television news broadcasts must be speedy and lively. They must cover a wider range of subjects and explain complicated events in simple terms, while demonstrating the special features of the radio and television broadcasts. Efforts must be strengthened in writing commentaries. He said: In order to strengthen our leadership over journalistic work, the top leaders of the radio and television organs at all levels must be familiar with propaganda work and concentrate their efforts on doing such work.

Wu Lengxi also reviewed China's developments in radio and television work in recent years. He said: In recent years, radio and television have made a great impact on the whole country, fully demonstrating their role as powerful up-to-date means of propaganda.

However, we are still far behind in meeting the needs for the mastery of propaganda techniques and training cadres for propaganda work. Therefore, our top-priority task is to carry out all-round reforms and seek to vigorously develop radio and television work in the course of effective reforms.

In his report, Wu Lengxi said: By the end of this century, China will build an up-to-date radio and television network with a Chinese and socialist nature, linking the central people's broadcasting station with various local stations, and laying equal emphasis on both radio and television broadcasts, on both wired and wireless radio broadcasts, on both rural and urban areas and on both domestic and foreign services. This propaganda network will become a capable assistant of the party and the government and a bosom friend of the masses in providing people with news and information, broadcasting general knowledge and literary and art entertainment programs, and rendering all types of services.

Wu Lengxi said: Within the next three to five years, more stations will be built at the central level and in various localities and more programs will be added. In addition, our policy in developing various technologies will be readjusted, a broadcasting satellite launched, and FM broadcasting facilities expanded. Our programming capabilities will be improved, microwave transmission lines built, a radio and television news center set, and the contents of programs enriched and further improved.

Attending the conference were more than 200 leading comrades of radio and television departments at the central level as well as from various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, from some cities under the direct administration of the province and from some counties. Those attending the conference will discuss a series of issues with regard to the reform and development of China's radio and television work.

XINHUA TO ISSUE DAILY WEATHER FORECASTS

OW311254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Beginning today, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY will issue daily weather forecasts, including minimum and maximum temperatures and atmospheric conditions, for 12 major cities in China compiled by the central meteorological station. The 12 cities are Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan, Xian, Chengdu, Hangzhou, Kunming, Guangzhou, Taipei and Hong Kong.

FURTHER ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE

Light, Textile Industries

OW310126 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The representatives of some provinces and municipalities and some departments concerned under the State Council held special-topic discussions at the national conference on industry and communications on the morning of 28 March. They discussed how to continue to adhere to the principle of six priorities and firmly organize well the production of the light and textile industries.

The representatives pointed out: In order to consolidate our achievements in economic readjustment and ensure the supply of light industrial and textile goods in the market, the light industrial and textile enterprises should strive to improve the quality of their products, increase the variety of designs and colors, change product mix and produce marketable products.

They should accelerate technical transformation of the light and textile industries, actively develop new products, speed the upgrading of products and make efforts to add new categories of products to meet the needs of various consumers.

The representatives recommended the following measures to bring about rapid growth in the sluggish light industry:

1. The departments concerned should firmly adhere to the principle of six priorities to guarantee the supply of energy, materials and transport to the light and the textile industries according to their production plans. The departments concerned should supply them with what is necessary even if it is omitted in their production plan.
2. Light industry should be given priority in receiving the supply of materials which are in particularly short supply such as pig iron, timber, soda, plate glass and certain non-ferrous metals.
3. Efforts should be made to help solve the problem of the supply of important raw and processed materials for the production of small commodities.
4. The light and textile industries should adhere to the principle of producing only good products and ensure the production of major products, famous-brand products, products for minority nationalities, children's food, seasonal products and marketable daily necessities.

Workers' Education Stressed

OW010019 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] At the national conference on work in industry and communications, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission said this afternoon that education among staff members and workers must be carried out with a view to raising economic results and must be organizationally guaranteed. This practice must be included in the plan and in the system, and supported with material conditions so that it can be carried out regularly and rapidly. This responsible person said: Education among staff members and workers is a part of economic work that directly serves economic construction. All education courses must serve production whether they are just short-term courses or they are aimed at helping staff members and workers improve themselves systematically and whether they cater to their immediate needs or to their long-term interests. Only by ensuring that education serves production will it be possible for us to conduct such education with great vitality. Education among staff members must be carried out with a view to improving economic efficiency and helping them to raise their political, cultural, technical and vocational levels. It must also be conducted to train people in developing technical transformation, turning out new products, improving management and promoting modernization.

This responsible person said: The main tasks of the staff members and workers during the last 3 years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and during the Seventh Five-Year Plan are as follows:

Conduct vocational training among the cadres regularly, with emphasis on the leading cadres at all levels and outstanding young and middle-aged cadres so that the majority of them will meet the requirements at and above the polytechnic school level. It is necessary to vigorously carry out secondary vocational education so as to increase the ratio of high- and intermediate-level technicians among the workers. Efforts must be made to systematically organize the professionals and technicians to learn new technology and acquire new knowledge.

This responsible person called on all departments and localities to survey the job market, work out or revise plans on educating staff members and workers, further reform the educational and training system, do a good job in restructuring, improve their work methods, build more schools for the training of cadres and create a new situation in training all the people in one's own department or locality.

Standardization Efforts

OW311226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA) -- China plans to draw up 10,000 national production and construction standards by 1987, in an effort to promote technical progress in the interest of its modernization. Of these, 6,000 will be international standards, according to Hua Fanji, deputy director of the State Administration of Standards.

The official's remarks came at the national industrial and communications conference now in session in Beijing. He pointed out that China has already set 4,462 national standards, but 70 percent of these are below international standards.

In China, Hua Fanji said, international standards will be adopted and national standards will be adopted and national standards established first of all for quality control of energy production, energy-consuming equipment, transport facilities and export commodities.

In his speech to the conference, he cited concrete examples to demonstrate to the audience the importance of standardization.

Following adoption by the Ministry of Machine Building of international standards of bearings, China's major bearing-producing factories were revamped to meet such standards. As a result, the durability of bearings increased 50 percent and, beginning in 1983, China will annually export an average of 50 million sets of bearings.

China is now producing ship plates in accordance with international standards. The deputy director said this has made it possible for China to produce ships up to standards of the prestigious British Lloyd's Shipping Register.

By the end of 1982, Hua Fanji added, more than 90 standard inspection units and 1,260 stations were set up in more than 100 Chinese cities.

Goods to Countryside Increase

OW311228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- The supply of industrial products to the rural areas has increased in the past few years, indicating steady progress towards agricultural modernization, according to a national industrial and communications work conference now in session here.

In 1982 the nation's total sales of means of agricultural production was up 33 percent over 1978, the conference was told. The total volume of rural retail sales increased 80 percent (exclusive of price increases during this period).

About 3.3 billion yuan worth of medicine and medical apparatus were supplied to the countryside last year, the conference reported.

Demand is growing for means of agricultural production, according to statistics released at the conference. Between 600 and 675 kilograms of chemical fertilizer are used on each hectare of cropland, several times more than a decade ago.

China's 1982 output of chemical fertilizer was 50 percent more than that of 1978, the conference reported.

Widespread use of insecticide has brought pests and diseases under "effective" control on 106 million hectares. Agricultural farm machines now in use have a combined capacity of 200 million horsepower.

Highways and electricity have reached 90 percent of the communes -- or townships, in some of the places chosen for experimenting with rural administrative restructuring -- and telephone services has been extended to 96 percent of the communes and 60 percent of the production brigades (villages).

LICENSED SELF-EMPLOYED BUSINESSES INCREASE

OW290405 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 28 (XINHUA) -- The number of individual businesses in China, both in industry and commerce, has increased by more than 1.2 million since 1979, according to the State Administration for Industry and Commerce. By the end of 1982, licensed self-employed businesses totalled 2,636,000 households throughout China (except Tibet), employing 3,198,000 people. More than 340,000 young lower and middle school graduates began individual business operations, accounting for 25 percent of the self-employed people. In the city of Guangzhou, the proportion is as high as 40 percent, the administration reported.

Individual businesses covered a wide-range of operations. Approximately 10.2 percent are in handicrafts, 0.9 percent in transport, 0.8 percent in the house renovation and repair, 46.1 percent in commerce, 20.8 percent in the catering trade, 10.5 percent in the service trade, 9.2 percent in repairs and 1.5 percent in other trades and services.

The number of individual industrial producers and traders in rural China in 1982 encompassed more than 1.5 million households, with a total employment of 1,84 million -- 622,000 more than in 1981. About half of these are in Hebei, Shandong and Henan Provinces.

According to statistics, 670 cities and counties in China have set up self-employed associations to represent the voices of individual business operators.

JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR UNEMPLOYED PROMOTED

OW311328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA) -- More job training will be arranged this year for middle school graduates still waiting for jobs, a national conference on the work reported today. An average of three million people, most of them graduates from junior and senior middle schools, wait for jobs each year in Chinese cities and towns, according to the conference sponsored by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. They are to be organized in technical schools, vocational schools, training centers and classes. Run by enterprises, labor departments or labor service companies, or by educational departments, the training establishments provide courses in electric engineering, building construction, motor vehicle driving and repair, gardening, accounting, and other subjects.

All job-waiting people are expected to get vocational training before being employed beginning 1986, the week-long conference was told.

Technical schools alone number 3,200 in China, with 540,000 students divided into 445 special subjects. More than 1.43 million people graduated from technical schools since 1949 when New China was founded. The job training centers or classes, which run for a term ranging from three months to a year, have trained 600,000 urban job-waiting people in the last two years.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION SAFETY HELD

OW311334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA) -- Construction of work-safety training centers involving more than 10 million yuan is under way in 37 industrial cities across China, according to a national conference on safety production now in progress here.

Two such training centers, equipped with modern facilities, have been built in Siping and Hunjiang cities in Northeast China's Jilin Province.

Last year witnessed a 7.4 percent decline in job-related death among Chinese workers in state-owned enterprises, compared with 1981, according to figures released at the 10-day conference.

There are now 28 labor protection institutions and research units in the country, employing a staff of 4,300. Subjects include prevention of coal dust inhalation, gas, fire and water accidents in mines, and measures to deal with such hazardous substances as lead, benzene, mercury, silica and asbestos dust.

The Labor Protection Bureau of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel has trained more than 800 work-safety inspectors in 8 special courses since 1979, the conference was told, while nearly 2 million people received training organized by local labor protection bureaus.

The state every year earmarks funds for improving working conditions. Between 1980 and 1981, 153 million yuan were invested in 790 major projects in the country's coal mines to upgrade protection devices.

The Shigejie coal mine in Shanxi Province reported no fatalities in the past two years because of scientific management and highly-mechanized operations.

In Tianjin, a port city in North China, a labor protection school was set up in 1979 to train professionals. Till now, 200 students graduated.

According to the conference, 17 films on work-safety have been produced in the past few years, including "Noise", "Prevention of Silicosis", "Dust Prevention in Casting", and "For Miners".

ENERGY INDUSTRIES SURPASS 1ST QUARTER QUOTAS

OW311443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1357 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- China's power, petroleum and coal industries overfulfilled their output quotas for the first quarter of this year, according to figures released by the related ministries.

China's power plants generated 82.33 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in the first quarter of this year, 4.1 billion kilowatt hours more than the planned quota and 5.8 percent above the same period of 1982.

The petroleum industry produced 25.82 million tons of crude oil from January 1 to March 31, 1.16 million tons more than the state quarterly plan. All the 17 oilfields in the country met their quarterly plans ahead of schedule.

It was reported earlier that coal mines directly under the Ministry of Coal Industry fulfilled the first quarterly quota three days ahead of schedule.

China's total energy output last year was equivalent to 656 million tons of standard coal, 3.8 percent more than in 1981, according to preliminary results announced by the State Statistical Bureau.

MORE COAL MINING PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 1984

OW291937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Chongqing, March 29 (XINHUA) -- China plans to start building in 1983 32 coal pits in Shanxi and Anhui with a combined annual production capacity of 30 million tons, and of eight coal dressing plants to wash 13 million tons a year. XINHUA learned this from a national meeting commending advanced coal mine building units and builders held in Chongqing, Sichuan Province, today.

Four coal dressing plants in Hebei and Liaoning will be completed and put into operation this year, the meeting announced. These are designed to wash seven million tons of coal annually.

The year 1983 will also see the completion for the building and expansion of 18 coal pits in Hebei and Shanxi, with a total yearly production capacity of 12 million tons.

Preparations will be made in 1983 for the building in Shanxi Province of ten coal pits with a combined annual designed capacity of eight million tons and five coal washing plants in Anhui and Shandong able to wash 11 million tons a year.

Speaking at the meeting, Yu Hongen, viceminister of coal industry, said projects planned for completion this year are vital to the achievement of the goal to double China's coal output in 2000.

AUTO INDUSTRY PRODUCTION FAILS TO MEET DEMANDS

HK310155 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0137 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, China's automobile industry continues to face a situation of failure of supply to meet demand this year. According to initial projections, this year the whole country will require 250,000 automobiles, but the Chinese automobile industry company is preparing to organize production of only 200,000.

In 1982 China produced 196,000 automobiles, an increase of 11.4 percent over the previous year. There has been a notable increase in the number of vehicles on the market, and the situation that appeared at the beginning of last year when sales were slow and customers were returning their goods had been reversed by year-end.

FANG YI ATTENDS FUNERAL OF LI XUN 31 MARCH

OW311745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1351 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA) -- Five hundred scientists, lining in solemn queues, paid their last respects to the memory of Li Xun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a leading physical metallurgist, at Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries here this afternoon.

Li Xun, born in Hunan Province, in 1913, died of acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis and coronary heart disease in Kunming on March 20 on his way to the Panzhihua Iron and Steel Company.

He graduated from Hunan University in 1936 and went to England on scholarship to study metallurgy in 1937. He became a post-doctorate research fellow at the University of Sheffield and was in charge of metallurgical research there from 1945 to 1951. He returned to China in 1951 in response to the call of the Chinese Communist Party and upon the invitation of Guo Moruo, the then president of the academy.

He was once director of the Institute of Metal Research and president of the Shenyang branch of the academy and deputy to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth National People's Congresses.

Li Xun did pioneer work on hydrogen in steel in the 1940's in England. In collaboration with other researchers, he also carried out comprehensive studies on the effect of cold-working on steel. He resolved the key problems in finding aeroplane materials in 1971 and contributed to research on a number of other metallurgical problems in China.

Fang Yi, Wang Heshou, Xu Deheng, Zhang Jingfu and Zhou Peiyuan attended the memorial meeting.

Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, presented a wreath.

The president of the academy, Lu Jiaxi, officiated at the memorial meeting and its vice-president, Yan Dongsheng, delivered a speech reviewing Li Xun's life and contributions.

HU QIAOMU WRITES ON PROTECTING WILD ANIMALS

OW271149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (XINHUA) -- China's State Council will soon issue an order calling for further efforts to protect wild animals and strictly prohibiting the hunting and sale of rare animals without permission.

Violators will be punished according to the law, the order says.

The draft was discussed earlier this week at a meeting sponsored by the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council.

Participants expressed the opinion that wild animals constitute a valuable resource in China, and the protection and proper utilization of them are important in maintaining the ecological balance, in carrying out scientific research and developing economy, culture, education and medicine.

China has the most numerous species of wild animals in the world, accounting for about 10 percent of the total. Many rare animals are native only to China.

Protection of wild animals -- rare animals in particular -- has been a consistent policy of the Chinese Government. It has received greater attention in recent years from party and state leaders, people's governments at various levels as well as people in general.

Many local regulations governing the protection of wild animals have been promulgated. So far, 85 natural preserves have been delineated in 20 provinces and autonomous regions.

However, participants in the meeting noted, hunting and killing of rare animals like giant panda, golden monkey, red-crowned crane, elephant and swan still occur in some areas. Certain units even export rare animals in violation of the law, thus pushing these species to the verge of extinction and causing concern in the central leadership.

On February 21, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, wrote a letter to the Jiangsu provincial party committee immediately after learning that peasants in the province had hunted some red-crowned cranes flying northward. He wrote that he hoped that the cadres and general public in the province give particular attention to the protection of rare animals.

According to statistics of Heilongjiang Province, Northeast China, there are only about 170 red-crowned cranes in the country. The province is the main habitat of cranes in China, the only country in the world where this species still exists.

Participating in the meeting to discuss the draft order were Gu Ming, leader of the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council, and officials from the Ministries of Forestry, Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Public Security, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

NATIONWIDE FERTILITY SURVEY CONDUCTED

OW280409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Kunming, March 28 (XINHUA correspondents Sun Jianxia, Chen Wenrong) -- The average number of child births per woman (the total fertility rate) in China dropped from 5.44 in the 1940's to 2.63 in 1981, according to the State Family Planning Commission, based on a nationwide fertility sampling survey involving a million persons.

A representative of the commission attending a national conference here said that the survey, begun in September of 1982, was carried out at 815 localities. A total of 1,071,574 women were selected, and 310,485 women between 15 and 67 years of age were questioned in person. The 12-item questionnaire includes education, occupation, nationality, marriage, childbirth and birth control.

According to projections based on the survey results, China now has 248 million women of child-bearing age (15-49 years old) and mode age of first birth is around 25. In the next five years, there will be an average of 12 million couples entering child-bearing age annually.

Confronted with a new baby boom, the speaker said, the Chinese family planning workers have not a moment to lose before the end of the century if they want to keep the country's population within the 1.2 billion target for the year 2000.

The just completed survey indicates that China has achieved remarkable results in family planning in the past decade.

For instance, the total fertility rate in the 1940's was 5.44; in the 1950's, 5.87; in the 1960's, 5.68; in the 1970's, 4.01, and in 1980, 2.24. In 1981, it was 2.63.

The survey also provided valuable data for the ages of first marriage of Chinese women since 1930. In the 1940's it averaged 18.4; in the 1950's 19; in the 1960's, 19.8; and in the 1970's, 21.6; and in 1980, 23. In 1981, it was 22.8.

As for methodology, survey results showed that 99.35 percent of the sample was investigated and the rate of response was 99.99 percent. After repeated checking, the total registration error was 1.07 per thousand. A follow-up was carried out among four thousand women of child-bearing age, and 998.3 per thousand of the questions asked conformed to the required standard.

The commission representative said that the million person fertility sampling survey is the most comprehensive undertaken to date in the world. The sampling method was designed in accordance with China's specific conditions, but also took into consideration the experiences of other countries. There is originality in the sampling design, the sampling size, retrospective investigation and logic checking.

The excellent results of the survey, the spokesman said, were achieved through the work of the 70,000 people engaged in the work.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYMPOSIUM OPENS

OW260529 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] The second academic symposium on the agricultural production responsibility system and agricultural mechanization opened in Fuzhou today. Entrusted by the China Rural Development Research Center, the meeting is jointly convened by the Technical and Economic Research society for Agricultural Mechanization of the China Agricultural Machinery Society, the Technical and Economic Research Society for Agricultural Mechanization of the China Agricultural Economics Society and the Fujian Provincial Agricultural Machinery Society.

More than 120 people attended the symposium including Hua Guozhu, vice president of the China Agricultural Machinery Society and president of China Agricultural Machinery College; (Guo Ren), director of the Agricultural Mechanization Administrative Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery; (Shui Xinyuan), vice president of the China Agricultural Machinery Society; (Yang Jing), vice president of the China Agricultural Economics Society, as well as experts, scientific research personnel and actual workers in this field from the 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The symposium has received 250 related investigation reports, research papers and summary reports. The meeting will exchange experiences and discuss the agricultural mechanization situation, agricultural machinery management and agricultural machinery production in the new situation following the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system characterized by contracting for work and linking payment to output in rural areas. The meeting will also discuss scientific research, experiments and the promotion of agricultural machinery technology and future trends in the development of agricultural mechanization.

(Shui Xinyuan), vice president of the China Agricultural Machinery Society, presided over today's meeting. (Chen Huang), representative from the Hunan Provincial Agricultural Machinery Bureau; (Zhai Zhenghua), representative from the Xinjiang Regional Agricultural Machinery Bureau; (Liu Wenyin), representative from the Fujian Provincial Agricultural Machinery Society, and seven other representatives spoke at today's meeting.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and vice president of the China Agricultural Machinery Society, visited the representatives attending the symposium at their dwellings.

SCIENCE ACADEMY STUDIES ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY

OW011017 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Reported by XINHUA reporter Zhu Weixin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA) -- According to departments concerned of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, centering on national economic construction and scientific and technical development, the academy has conducted large-scale, multiple-subject, all-round investigations in more than 10 regions in China. After doing arduous fieldwork, the scientific and technical personnel have produced many valuable plans and much useful data on the question of developing national resources and harnessing our land.

The investigations covered the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, the loess highlands, Xinjiang, the Heilongjiang Valley, the Yunnan and South China tropical and subtropical regions, the Qinghai and Gansu region, the Nei Monggol and Ningxia region, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, the hilly areas in South China and the Huang He and Chang Jiang Valleys.

In forecasting petroleum resources, scientific and technical personnel have done much pioneering work. The theory of inland damp depressions producing oil they put forward has laid a theoretical foundation for prospecting China's oil and gas. Their forecast of oil and gas in the continental shelf basin off the mouth of the Zhu Jiang, their forecast of oil and gas in the Xialiao He area and the estimate of oil deposits in the Yellow Sea and East China Sea continental shelf area have been mostly confirmed by prospecting.

The scientific and technical personnel also conducted researches of harnessing dry, waterlogged and saline-alkaline farmland in the Huang He, Huai He and Hai He plains. Their efforts produced initial results in the Yucheng experimental area in Shandong. They also worked out measures to harness the Sanjiang Plain in Northeast China and utilize marshland. Their efforts produced good results on a 10,000-mu testing ground.

ANHUI COUNTY PIONEERS RURAL STRUCTURAL REFORM

OW291438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1417 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Hefei, March 29 (XINHUA) -- Townships have been set up in all of the 45 rural people's communes in Fengyang County, Anhui Province, the shift designed to take over governmental administration and leave the communes with purely economic functions.

Townships were replaced by people's communes in 1958, when the latter were set up in the country as basic units combining the management of production and political power.

The re-establishment of townships, according to the draft of the revised Constitution, will serve to strengthen governmental units at the grassroots level in the rural areas, and will also help promote the collective economy.

The separation of governmental administration from economic management is being tried out throughout the country at selected sites. Fengyang is one of the first counties to complete the process.

Fengyang County pioneered the contract responsibility system in agriculture, under which farming is done on a household basis and peasants' income is linked with output. The county is now again a trail blazer in rural structural reform.

Each of the 45 township governments in Fengyang is composed of five to seven people. The township People's Congress elects one head and one to two vice-heads for the township government.

At the same time, party organizations in Fengyang have been separated from government institutions. The township party committee is elected by local party congress. Its main work is to publicize the line, policies and principles of the party and strengthen party building and ideological work.

The people's commune management committee, which has one director and one to two deputy directors, is elected by the congress of representatives of commune members. It is responsible for the management of agriculture, industry and commerce and the distribution and purchase of agricultural products. Three companies specializing in agriculture, industry and commerce have been set up under the commune management committee.

The production brigade as a level of economic organization has been abolished and is replaced by the village government, now the basic organization of political power in the countryside.

The production team remains to be an economic organization and is directly under the three companies of the commune management committee. The team organizes the peasants to sign contracts under the responsibility system.

According to Fengyang County authorities, the separation of governmental administration from economic management helps reduce overlapping organizations and cut the number of cadres in leadership positions.

The number of Communist Party Committee members of the 45 townships is now 274, 24 less than the original number. Cadres at the production brigade level (now village level) who enjoy fixed government subsidies have been reduced from 1,600 to 1,062, and the number of leaders at the production team level has also been reduced considerably.

Seven people who were not government cadres before have been promoted to become township heads or deputy township heads.

They receive fixed pay as local government leaders, and at the same time contract for some land to till. If they fail to win approval in the next election, they will stop receiving government pay.

After the people's commune has become a purely economic organization, it is expected to devote all its energy to production.

The Kaocheng people's commune in Fengyang County established 60 small enterprises by raising funds or encouraging local people to pool funds as shareholders. The enterprises have provided jobs for more than 2,000 people, with the output value of the commune's industrial and sideline production increasing from the original 2 million yuan to 3.1 million yuan.

BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES JIANGXI REFORM MEETING

OW010129 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Excerpts] According to a JIANGXI RIBAO report, the first stage of organizational reform of units directly under the provincial administration of Jiangxi has been completed in the main. On afternoon of 29 March, the provincial party committee held a meeting of new and old members of the leading bodies of those units. Comrade Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Zhaorong, Ni Xiance, Bai Yongchun and Pei Dean attended the meeting. Also present at the meeting were Fu Yutian and Wu Ping, and Comrades (Su Qianyi) and (An Qingzhu) of the central work group. Comrade Bai Dongcai first described the general situation of the organizational reform of the units directly under the provincial administration and the formation of their new leading bodies.

He said: Adhering to the principle of simplifying the administration, forming smaller but capable leading bodies, overcoming bureaucracy and improving working efficiency, we have, through dissolution or amalgamation of some organs, reduced the number of provincial organs from 94 to 64, a reduction of 31.91 percent. Of the 94 organs, 65 commissions, offices, departments, bureaus and other agencies under the provincial People's Government have been converted into economic organizations, thus reducing the number of organs under the provincial People's Government by 43 percent.

Comrade Bai Dongcai then discussed the questions that merit our attention when we form the new leading bodies.

He said: How to correctly understand the criteria for possessing both political integrity and ability is a very important question. The crux of our observation of a cadre's political integrity and ability is to see whether or not he can adhere to the party's line, principles and policies in doing his work and create a new situation for socialist modernization. Therefore, we must emancipate our minds, break old conventions, and judge and understand a person in the course of the modernization program. In order to select persons with both political integrity and ability, we must persistently appoint people on their merits, not by favoritism.

Comrade Bai Dongcai pointed out: In the course of the organizational reform, we have a question on how to correctly treat our old comrades who are stepping down to take second- or third-line posts. The veteran comrades are the backbone of our country, as well as a precious asset to our party and people. They have struggled for the revolution more than half of their lifetime. Since they were young, they have braved untold dangers and taken infinite pains to found and build the People's Republic for the people. They are indeed meritorious persons.

However, it is an irresistible natural law that people become old. Comrade Hu Yaobang put it well when he said: "The retiring old comrades have begun a new stage of their participation in revolution." It is a glorious duty for the old comrades to support young comrades' assumption of power, pass experience onto young comrades and help and guide them. All units should take good care of the veteran comrades and see to it that they continue to enjoy adequate services in connection with their everyday life.

Comrade Bai Dongcai put forward some expectations and demands for the comrades who have newly assumed leading posts. He said: In order to meet these demands, I hope your comrades will do the following things.

1. You should seriously and resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies and strive to be model persons who identify themselves politically with the party Central Committee;
2. You should boldly shoulder heavy responsibilities, work in a creative way, service the people wholeheartedly and strive to improve work efficiency; you should stress real effect, repudiate empty talk, constantly go to the grassroots level to conduct investigations and study; and keep constantly in touch with the new situation, study new problems, sum up new experience and formulate new rules and regulations;
3. You should display democracy and achieve unity; mobilize the cadres and the masses to fully discuss important questions and comprehensively listen to their opinions; and adhere to democratic centralism so that a high degree of centralism is achieved on the basis of a high degree of democracy;
4. You should seek truth from facts and be honest;
5. You should seriously study and read books in order to become both Red and expert and become persons capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities of modernization; you should study Marxist theory as well as history, languages and natural sciences; you should be concerned about political and economic progress and changes both at home and abroad and pay attention to study in the course of practice; and,
6. You should abide by the guiding principles for inner-party political life.

In conclusion, Comrade Bai Dongcai urged all newly promoted comrades to boldly destroy the old and create the new, work in a down-to-earth way and create a new situation of their work as soon as possible. He pointed out that the primary task at present is to promote industrial and agricultural production and to undertake reform. He called on the new cadres and the old to unite with each other, strive to make progress and work hard to create a new situation of the work in Jiangxi Province.

GUANGDONG COMPLETES CONGRESS DEPUTIES' ELECTION

HK310209 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The election of deputies to the Sixth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress has been victoriously completed. A total of 1,181 deputies have been elected, more than 400 less than the number elected to the 5th congress. The average age of the deputies is 48, lower than previously. One-third have university, college or higher education. Nearly half of the deputies are under 50.

In addition, the 22d meeting of the 5th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has listened to the report on these deputies given by the Credentials Committee. The report affirmed the credentials of all them.

EXPLORATIONS IN HENAN OILFIELD UNDERWAY

OW311222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, March 31 (XINHUA) -- China expects to verify 500 million tons of geological reserves of oil and 50 billion cubic meters of natural gas in the Zhongyuan oilfield by 1985, according to Song Zhenming, head of a leading group responsible for construction and development of the oilfield.

By 1985, the oilfield should be producing 5 million tons of crude and 600 million cubic meters of natural gas a year, he said.

Lying in northern and eastern Henan Province and southwest Shandong Province, the oilfield is one of the largest located following discovery of the Renqiu oilfield in Hebei Province. It covers an area of 5,300 square kilometers in 12 counties.

The oilfield is scheduled to be developed in stages, Song Zhenming said. Between 1983 and 1985, efforts will be concentrated on the 400 square kilometers of oil and gas zone north of the Yellow River.

More than 80 drilling rigs are now working round the clock. Over 400 drilling and oil production teams, involving in excess of 40,000 oil workers from the Shengli, Hanjiang and the Daqing oilfields are engaged in oil exploration and production here.

Exploration began in 1975 and trial production started in 1979. A total of 2.62 million meters have been drilled and 4.54 million tons of crude and 1.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas have been produced. Four oil and natural gas production centers are taking shape at Puyang, Wenzhong, Wenmingzhai and Weicheng. Three research institutes for geological studies, design and drilling and production technology have been established.

It is likely to become the No. one natural gas producer in East China, Song Zhenming said.

"We hope to take advantage of the geographical and transport conditions to speed the development of the oilfield by employing both Chinese and foreign technologies and equipment," he said.

A 200-strong expert group consisting of oil experts, professors and engineers from Beijing, Shanghai and other localities are undertaking on-scene surveys, preparing for technological coordination and for signing contracts. A kind of seismic exploration technique imported from the United States is already in operation in the oilfield. More foreign technology and equipment will be introduced, Song Zhenming said.

WUHAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 29 MAR

HK300953 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The first session of the Seventh Wuhan City People's Congress, which lasted 9 days concluded successfully in the Wuhan theater this morning. During the session, with a strong sense of responsibility as masters of their own affairs, the deputies exercised the powers vested in them by the Constitution, discussed and decided important matters of Wuhan City and elected the members of the new city People's Congress Standing Committee, the mayor and vice mayors of the city People's Government, the president of the city Intermediate People's Court, the chief procurator of the city People's Procuratorate and the deputies to the provincial People's Congress. They also seriously examined and adopted all reports made at the session.

Comrade Xie Ziqun was elected chairman of the Seventh Wuhan City People's Congress Standing Committee. Comrade Wu Guangzheng was elected mayor of Wuhan City. Wu Guangzheng is 44 this year and a graduate and postgraduate of Qinghua University. He served successively as a workshop superintendent, technical section head and factory deputy director of the Gedian chemical works, Wuhan City. He also served as a vice chairman of the Wuhan City Science and Technology Committee and as an engineer.

At this session, Comrade Zhu Boru, a contemporary Lei Feng, was elected a member of the Seventh Wuhan City People's Congress Standing Committee. A total of 246 comrades, including Guan Guangfu, Li Wei, Li Erzhong, (Guo Zhenquan), (Liang Shufen), Liu Huinong, Xie Ziqun and Wang Zhenan, were elected deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress. The session hoped that the leading members newly elected will serve as people's public servants, carefully work in the interests of the people and for making our country more prosperous and powerful, be modest and prudent, have the major tasks in mind, do practical work and make extra efforts to create a new situation in the socialist modernization of Wuhan City.

WUHAN PLA CONGRESS ELECTS NPC DEPUTIES

HK010214 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Wuhan PLA units held a congress of army men from 29 to 31 March to elect deputies to the Sixth NPC. All the delegates attending the congress had been selected through convening assemblies or congresses of army men from bottom to top throughout the Wuhan PLA units. They included leading cadres, heroes and models, outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals, fighters, staff and workers. They were broadly representative. After full discussion and democratic consultation, the congress held a secret ballot this morning. Ma Zhaokun, Wang Chun, (Yang Shiyi), (Li Qin) -- female, Li Guangjun, Li Weihua, Zhang Xiulong, (Zhao Shuangquan), (Hu Xiqing), Tang Jiao, Han Xianchu and (Tan Biren) were elected deputies to the Sixth NPC.

HUBEI PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE FORCE ESTABLISHED

HK250323 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Hubei provincial force of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force was officially established today. Provincial Public Security Department Director (Li Leng) is concurrently acting as first political commissar of the force, (Liu Ning) is commander; and (Wang Xuezhong) is political commissar. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government, the Wuhan PLA units and Hubei Military District Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, and Ren Rong, extended congratulations at the establishment rally.

(Wang Xuezhong) made a speech entitled: "Strive To Build an Armed Police Force Loyal to the Party and People." He said: [begin recording] The CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission have decided to transfer to the public security departments those PLA units undertaking internal security duties, and to set up the People's Armed Police Force with the former armed, border defense and fire-fighting people's police of the public security departments. This is an important aspect of implementing the readjustment principle and reforming the systems [words indistinct]. It is of great significance for strengthening the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the PLA, strengthening the modernization of the public security organs and the People's Armed Police Force, and strengthening the building of socialist democracy and legal system.

The People's Armed Police Force is an armed state security force under the leadership of the CPC. The People's Armed Police Force is an integral part of the people's police. It is an armed force under the leadership of CPC committees at all levels and the public security organs, which upholds state political power and dignity, preserves social order and protects people's lives and property. Like the PLA, the People's Armed Police Force members are all sons of the people.

Social order in our province is still unstable. There are many criminal cases while all all kinds of economic crimes and counterrevolutionary sabotage are continually occurring. We must inherit and carry forward the fine traditions of the PLA and the public security organs and do still better in carrying out our security duties. We must work hard to study politics, military affairs, culture, [word indistinct] and public security matters, and build the province's people's armed police into a revolutionized, modernized, regularized, and specialized force constantly loyal to the party and people and cherished by the people. We must step up the struggle against the enemy, strive to do a good job in [word indistinct] and make new contributions in promoting reform, creating a new situation in public security work and defending the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. [end recording]

GUIZHOU GOVERNOR REPORTS ON STRUCTURAL REFORMS

HK290137 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The 20th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Guiyang today. The main agenda is as follows: to listen to and examine a report by Governor Su Gang on the state of structural reform in the provincial government, and adopt a corresponding resolution; to discuss the establishment of the Standing Committee's Credentials Committee; to pass a resolution on provisional regulations in implementing the election laws in the election of deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress by the autonomous prefectures; to accept Governor Su Gang's request to resign, and decide on a candidate for acting governor; to accept the requests of Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Dai Xiaodong and Tian Junliang not to be considered as candidate deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress; to write letters to these two vice chairmen; to adopt a resolution on the handling of motions submitted at the fifth session of the fifth provincial People's Congress; and to deal with other appointments and dismissals. The meeting will last 3 days.

Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the full meeting this morning. Governor Su Gang delivered a report on the state of structural reform in the provincial government. Standing Committee vice chairmen present were Wu Su, Zhang Liang, Luo Zengyi, Lou Ying, Ye Gulin, Long Xianzhao, Zheng Xianhui, Bai Lin, Geng Wanqing, Hou Guoxiang and Meng Ziming. The meeting held panel discussions in the afternoon.

Governor Su Gang first said in his report: In accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the Central Committee and State Council on structural reform, under the unified leadership of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, we started investigating and studying structural reform in the provincial government last spring. After full preparations, we started to carry out structural reform in the provincial government departments at the end of November. The work has now gone on for 5 months. During this period, we have drawn up a scheme for structural reform in the provincial government, examined the leadership groups of the government work departments, the prefectural commissioner's offices, and the autonomous prefectural and city governments, promoted a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres, and proposed the candidates for new leadership groups in 14 work departments. The situation in these 14 departments now is that a number of long-tested and aging comrades have honorably withdrawn to the second or third lines, while a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who have ability and political integrity have been promoted.

Comrade Su Gang said: In the course of this period of structural reform, we have mainly dealt with the following issues:

1. Apply revolutionary spirit in carrying out this major reform and summon up resolve to streamline the organs.
2. Assign the leadership groups in accordance with the principle of small but highly trained and the guideline of four transformations, and strictly enforce the political, age and educational requirements. In general each department has one chief and two or three deputies; the maximum is one chief and four deputies. Some departments have had chief engineers or assistants assigned. We have boldly promoted middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life who have ability and political integrity and scientific and cultural knowledge and dare to act as pioneers. We have paid attention to selecting the top two men well, with special emphasis on selecting for these posts comrades who can bring order out of chaos and create a new situation. We have paid attention to ensuring a full range of professional leadership among the leading members. As far as possible, we have increased the age differences in the leading members. There are comrades in their 50's and also in their 40's and 30's. Thus an echelon structure has been formed in the leadership groups. We have also paid attention to promoting women and minority-nationality cadres. We have strictly shut the door to every single person of the five categories.

3. In accordance with the demand for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we have ensured that all cadres are properly employed according to their specialities and capabilities. We have seriously changed the traditional concepts of promotion according to seniority and of anti-intellectual prejudice, and truly established the concept of employing people in the new era. We have allowed into the leadership groups outstanding middle-aged and young cadres with high educational standards but insufficient leadership experience, so that they can gain experience in practice and enhance their ability in the course of practice. Where some are not mature enough to enter the leadership groups right away, they can first be assigned as assistants.

All old comrades over 60 are retiring or resigning, except for certain individuals who with upper-level approval, continue to hold leadership or advisory posts due to the requirements of work. The organization fully respects them politically and makes proper arrangements for them in daily life. It has also adopted various methods to continue to bring their role into play.

The 14 work departments which now have new leadership groups were amalgamated from an original 23 departments. There are great changes between their new and old leadership groups.

GUIZHOU APPOINTS WANG CHAOWEN ACTING GOVERNOR

HK310232 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The 20th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today after fulfilling all its tasks during its 3-day session. The meeting accepted Su Gang's request to resign from the post of Guizhou governor and, in accordance with the suggestion of the provincial CPC Committee, decided that Wang Chaowen should be acting governor. The meeting adopted a relevant resolution on this matter.

Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided at the full session this afternoon. The meeting approved resolutions on the provincial government's report on structural reform, on establishing a Credentials Committee, on methods of electing deputies to the sixth provincial People's Congress in the autonomous prefectures, and on appointing an acting governor.

SICHUAN ELECTS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DEPUTIES

HK300147 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The recent People's Congress of Renshou and Pixian Counties respectively elected provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai and provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Acting Governor Yang Xizong as deputies to attend the Sixth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress.

SICHUAN'S CHONGQING CITY FORMS LEADERSHIP GROUP

HK300144 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] With the approval of the central and provincial CPC committees, the Chongqing CPC Committee has formed a new leadership group in the course of structural reform. The new Standing Committee is composed of 15 members. Wang Qian is secretary [shu ji] of the committee. (Liao Guokang), Yu Hanqing, (Bai Lanfang) and (Zhou Chunshan) are deputy secretaries [fu shu ji]. The other Standing Committee members are (Cui Liansheng), (Li Fengqing), (Li Chegwen), (Wang Haiting), (Qi Guangsheng), (Yu Chengyong), (Huang Ye), (Liu Wenquan), (Qin Yuqin) -- female, and (Liu Zhizhong).

The number of Standing Committee members has been readjusted from the previous 16 to 15. The number of secretaries has been reduced from nine to five. Ten of the 15 Standing Committee members are new members. The average age of the secretary and four deputy secretaries is 57.4, compared with 59 in the previous committee. The average age of the Standing Committee is 54, compared with 60 previously. Nine of them -- 60 percent -- are under 55. Five of them have university education.

XIZANG FURTHER RELAXES POLICIES FOR RETURNEES

OW291347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] The Xizang autonomous regional party committee decided on 26 March to further relax policies for the Tibetan compatriots who have returned to the motherland. The regional party committee urged party committees and people's governments at all levels to warmly receive the returnees, settle them properly, give them the same political privileges as those enjoyed by the local residents, give them economic assistance and encourage them to take part in Xizang's socialist construction.

The decision adopted by the Xizang autonomous regional party committee pointed out: Whether the returnees want to join the people's communes should be handled according to the policy of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. If they want to join the people's communes and are able to work, they should be given land and contracted to raise livestock. Those who want to engage in individual agricultural production, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, commercial operation and industrial production should be permitted so that they can give full scope to their specialities. The returnees should be allowed to keep more livestock, if they were brought back by the returnees, than the number of livestock allowed for each local peasant. Their livestock should be exempted from being sold to the people's communes at reduced prices and should be allowed to be kept by the returnees as their private property. Returnees who are unable to work will be treated as those who enjoy the five guarantees [childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] and their livelihood will be taken care of as such. Those who choose to engage in individual or collective operation will be assisted by the local governments in terms of land, pasture, livestock and the necessary production tools.

FORMER OFFICIAL SUPPORTS NEW NEI MONGGOL COMMITTEE

SK281154 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), in his speech at the meeting held by the regional CPC Committee this afternoon with the participation of party member cadres from party, government and Army organs, Wang Duo, former permanent secretary of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out: Along with the drive for structural reforms, all leading bodies at the section level should fulfill the task of replacing old cadres with the new and fostering cooperation between the new and the old. This is the strategic principle of our party in its course of building and in its cause of carrying forward revolutionary missions, forging ahead into the future, and making our country prosperous.

Wang Duo stated: I heartily support and trust the new leading body of the regional CPC Committee. In its assumption of the task of achieving the four modernizations in the region, I wish the new leading body more success in its work and more favorable circumstances than the old one had. Following the establishment of new leading body, I hope that both retired veteran comrades and members of the new leading body will jointly do a good job in implementing the policy on replacing old cadres with the new and fostering cooperation between the new and the old, particularly fostering cooperation in the days to come. Cadres who are able to take up work in both high and low echelons, to strive to obtain higher posts and to vacate their frontline posts, and to voluntarily engage in replacing the old with the new are in conformity with the needs of revolution and with the laws of development.

Wang Duo stated: As for the issue of how to do a good job in fostering cooperation between the new and the old after the replacement of the old with the new in order to enable the region to better implement the 12th CPC Congress' guidelines and to fulfill various fighting tasks, first of all, it is imperative to further strengthen unity between the old and the new and to do a good job in fostering cooperation between the new and the old in line with making a success in the party's cause. Efforts should be made to strengthen mutual emulation and assistance. Retired veteran comrades, including myself, should regard themselves as continuing their revolutionary undertakings of the past many years, no matter what their new status. They should continue to play their roles along with starting anew in their revolutionary undertakings.

In his speech, Wang Duo stated: Retired veteran comrades must support the work undertaken by the newly established Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee and the work of young comrades who were newly admitted into the leading body. They should support the work of new members not only with words and deeds, and should support their work not only on public occasions but also behind the scenes. A good job should be done in replacing the old with the new and in fostering cooperation between the new and the old so as to enable them to make concerted efforts to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the region.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Duo also earnestly encouraged comrades who were newly admitted into the body to attach real importance to the great trust placed in them by the party and the people and to frequently pay attention to their own shortcomings.

Efforts should be made to guard against arrogance and rashness, to be modest and prudent as well as cautious and conscientious, to take up work as much as possible, to study painstakingly and to enhance the spirit so as to be always able to assume heavy tasks imposed by the party, and to experience new trials. New comrades should set strict demands for themselves in work, in workstyle, and in livelihood. They should not only be qualified in various fields, but must also set an example and score marked achievements. I have full confidence in these new comrades.

NEI MONGGOL URGES PARTY WORK STYLE RECTIFICATION

SK300343 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Duan Junyde), the autonomous regional CPC Committee convened a conference in Hohhot City today on the inspection work of the party's discipline. This is the largest conference since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and since the restoration of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission. The conference is chiefly aimed at relaying and implementing the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the CPC Central Committee and, in line with the actual situation in the region, at studying the issue of how to achieve as soon as possible a fundamental turn for the better in party style so as to create a new situation in the work to inspect the implementation of the party's discipline.

Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, presided over the conference and delivered a speech in which he stated: The circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the work report of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission are very important and completely in conformity with the actual situation in the region. Earnestly succeeding in implementing the guidelines of these documents will certainly give impetus to achieving as soon as possible a fundamental turn for the better in the region's party style, urging the broad masses of party members and cadres to set party style right and to propelling smooth progress in the drive for reforms and progress in economic construction.

At the conference, (Shi Shengrong), former deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, made a report relaying the guidelines of second plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Shi Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a work report entitled: "It Is Necessary To Mobilize the Entire Party To Achieve as Soon as Possible a Fundamental Turn for the Better in the Region's Party Style." He urged the entire party, leading personnel and members alike, to place the task for rectifying party style high on the schedule. Under the leadership of the party committee, the discipline inspection commissions, propaganda and organizational departments, and party organizations in various trades and professions should concentrate on rectifying party style. Efforts should be made to conduct large-scale propaganda work and education among the people and to vigorously create public opinion and build up momentum so as to expose all malpractices as objects of universal condemnation and to foster a fine style of finding honor in strictly abiding by discipline.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the regional Discipline Inspection Commission; personnel dispatched by the central Discipline Inspection Commission; secretaries in charge of discipline work from various league and city party committees; secretaries from the discipline inspection commissions under banner, county, major plants and mines, and under higher educational institutions; and responsible persons from various departments and bureaus under the regional-level organs -- over 300 persons in all.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

HK280248 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Summary] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made an important speech at a provincial discipline inspection work conference on 27 March. He stressed: "Every member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and the members of party committees at all levels must take the lead in promoting party work style and also act as models in observing discipline and law. It is necessary to resolutely support discipline inspection work and clear away obstacles to investigating people who violate law and discipline."

Li Ligong said: "Some hold that the problem of party work style is the affair of discipline inspection and political work departments, not of the party committees. They therefore fail to carry out their duties in this respect. Some hold that party work style problems involve a broad area and are difficult to handle: in the face of unhealthy and bad practices, they avert their eyes, act in a weak and useless fashion, and retreat. It is even the case that certain responsible persons of party organizations have abandoned party principles, taken the lead in unhealthy practices, and encouraged the spread of certain evil trends and noxious influences. We absolutely cannot tolerate such a situation."

Li Ligong said: "In the future we must act according to the party constitution in dealing with those party organizations that do not promote party work style or take charge of party discipline, and hold the leaders there accountable."

He said: "In having the whole party grasp party work style, we must also solve the problem of confidence in improving party work style. Some party members and cadres lack confidence in bringing about a turn for the better in party work style. We should teach these comrades to enhance their understanding, so that they will realize that our party's work style has already taken a notable turn for the better and can certainly take a fundamental one, because our party has enough forces and conditions for guaranteeing such a turn for the better. First, the Central Committee has given us explicit guiding principles and summoned up the greatest resolve. Second, the 12th party congress made arrangements for all-round rectification of the party and its work style. Third, we have as powerful weapons the Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life, and the new party and state constitutions. Even more important, the party members and masses are angry at evil practices and resolutely boycott and oppose them."

Li Ligong stressed: "The party committees must support discipline inspection work. We have discovered that certain party committees do not actively support discipline inspection work: on the contrary, on some issues they hamper the discipline inspection committees in exercising the jurisdiction given them by the party constitution. There are even instances on farming and attacking discipline inspection cadres. In supporting discipline inspection work, it is first necessary to respect the jurisdiction assigned it by the party constitution and ensure that the discipline inspection cadres can, within the framework of the party constitution provisions, help the party committees to promote party work style and strictly enforce party discipline. We must hold accountable those -- no matter which party organizations or leading cadres -- who interfere in the investigation of violations of discipline and cover up for and protect those involved."

Li Ligong said: "Certain comrades of discipline inspection committees have been framed and attacked for their case investigations in recent years. We must support and protect these comrades. We must deal seriously with people who lay false charges against and attack discipline inspection cadres. (Zhang Ge), deputy secretary of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee, was attacked again and again because he was responsible for investigating illegal house-building by cadres. Some people wrote threatening letters to him, some smashed the windows of his home, and some broke in and ransacked it. The central Discipline Inspection Commission and the provincial CPC Committee attach great importance to this case and are seriously investigating it. The party committees must deal seriously with incidents like this, otherwise they cannot be said to be providing support."

Li Ligong continued: "With the approval of the Central Committee, (Zhang Huaiying) was dismissed from the party because he opposed the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session and went on acting in an erroneous way. Every party member, no matter how high or low his position, must first maintain a high degree of political and ideological unity with the Central Committee. Anyone who violates this principle will be punished by party discipline. Upholding the party's political discipline is the main task of the party's discipline inspection work."

"Apart from that, although Shanxi has scored notable success in hitting at serious economic crime, many places and units have now slackened leadership over this struggle, thus affecting its progress. Party and discipline inspection committees at all levels must rapidly rectify their ranks and carry through this struggle to the end."

Li Ligong said: "At present there are not enough cadres in the province's discipline inspection organs, and their work style and methods also need improving. The central Discipline Inspection Commission has issued provisional regulations on putting discipline inspection systems at all levels on a sound basis and strengthening the building of the discipline inspection force. The party committees must follow these regulations and quickly set up discipline inspection organs at all levels and put them on a sound basis. The discipline inspection committees must have old comrades who are politically staunch, well-experienced and in relatively good health undertaking leadership work. At the same time they must promote some outstanding middle-aged and young cadres with ability and political integrity who have educational standards of senior secondary school and higher, and organize strong leadership groups combining old and new, so as to strengthen discipline inspection work."

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENDS CEREMONY 31 MAR

SK010949 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 March, the Tianjin Municipal Garrison District and the municipal Public Security Bureau sponsored a ceremony on the Garrison District's handing over civil affairs duties to the municipal bureau.

At the ceremony, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, and (Yao Xikang), commander of the municipal Garrison District, delivered speeches. The handing over of civil affairs duties by military units to civilian organs is a manifestation of the implementation of tasks set forth by the state for structural reforms. This contributes to the Armed Forces concentrating on getting well-prepared against war and carrying out the program of modernizing and regularizing the Army. It also contributes to the public security departments exercising unified leadership over civil affairs and enforcing socialist democracy and legal systems.

Attending the 31 March ceremony were responsible comrades from the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, the municipal Garrison District and the municipal Public Security Bureau.

TIANJIN MAYOR ANNOUNCES PLAN TO BENEFIT PEOPLE

OW271321 Beijing XINHUA in English 125 27 Mar 83

[Text] Tianjin, March 27 (XINHUA) -- Mayor Li Ruihuan of Tianjin City announced here today a plan of the municipal government to undertake projects this year, including building a food market providing famous cuisines of different styles in the heart of the city. Another project he mentioned is the artificial channel being dug to divert water from Luanhe River to Tianjin City which has suffered from water shortage. The project, now being speeded up, is expected to complete in summer and open on October 1 this year, he said.

The 49-year-old mayor announced this at the seventh planary meeting of the Tianjin municipal government which closed here today. He said that within this year, a program for building the food market will be worked out and some of the food shops and restaurants will cater to people.

When the program is completed, the food shops and restaurants will extend along several downtown streets and people will be able to taste food made with culinary art of famous schools from different parts of the country.

Li Ruihuan, who was elected mayor last December, is the youngest among the mayors of the three cities directly under the jurisdiction of the central People's Government, the other two being Beijing and Tianjin [as received].

The other projects for this year include:

- Build new housing covering a total floor space of 3.5 million square meters for workers and their families and improve transport and communications;
- Plant one million young trees, grow more lawns in parks, and line the Haihe River and several streets with greenery;
- Provide jobs for more people;
- Build and expand hospitals and increase beds;
- Improve the supply of vegetables, meat, eggs, fish, milk and fruit and ensure a prosperous market and the stability of prices; and
- Take measures to accommodate more babies and children in creches and kindergartens.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JILIN PARTY CONGRESS

28 March Plenary Meeting

SK290434 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Jilin Provincial CPC Congress held its plenary meeting today to elect members of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, of the provincial Advisory Commission and of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

The meeting elected 51 members of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, 39 members of the provincial Advisory Commission and 34 members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Attending today's meeting were 728 deputies. This figure met the required quorum for elections.

At 0830, after announcing relevant electoral regulations by Executive Chairman (Zhao Xiu), the meeting conducted elections by secret ballots. The plenary meeting continued in the afternoon and was presided over by Executive Chairman Li Diping. Warm applause responded throughout the meeting when the results of the elections were announced. After full discussions by deputies, today's plenary meeting also unanimously adopted the resolution of the work report submitted by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

New CPC Committee Alternates

SK300415 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] The namelist of the alternate members of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee in the order of the number of votes they won: (Zhu Wencai); (Liu Molin); (Zhang Gongchang); (He Jianguo); (Ni Jiazhan); (Tang Jiuhua); (Zhang Dejiang); (Zhang Mingpan); (Yang Qingcai); (Tai Lu), Mongolian nationality; (Li Dezhu), Korean nationality; (Liu Yazhi), female; (Du Xuefang), female; and (Yang Zhefeng).

29 March Conclusion

SK300409 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Congress successfully concluded this morning. Attending today's meeting were 716 regular delegates to the congress. An election by secret ballot was held to elect 14 alternate members of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee. The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Yu Lin.

[Begin recording] [Yu Lin] I would like to call upon Comrade Zhang Gensheng to deliver a closing speech.

[Zhang Gensheng] Comrades: Thanks to the concerted efforts of all the delegates, the fourth provincial party congress has satisfactorily fulfilled its scheduled tasks. Through full democratic discussions, the delegates to the congress unanimously approved the report delivered by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu on behalf of the Third Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and a relevant resolution. We are convinced that as long as we work diligently in line with the guidelines of the 12th national party congress and the goals defined at this congress, we will certainly be able to mobilize and organize the masses of the Communist Party members, CYL members, and the people of various nationalities throughout the province to promote the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to open up a new situation in our province's socialist modernization.

Through full discussions and democratic elections, this congress elected a new provincial committee, provincial Advisory Commission, and provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. The formation of the committee and the two commissions will be an important organizational guarantee for our implementation of the principles and policies set forth at the 12th national party congress and our creation of a new situation in all fields of Jilin's work.

We are convinced that the new and old comrades in the new provincial party committee will live up to the people's expectations, closely unite and cooperate, and work hard so that the provincial party committee can become a strong fighting headquarters which leads people across the province in accomplishing the four modernizations. The provincial Advisory Commission composed of many experienced veteran comrades will certainly serve as a good adviser and assistant to the provincial party committee in political affairs, particularly in some important issues, and will pass on their experiences, give help, and set an example in carrying out the party's cause. The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission will play an important role in supervising and guaranteeing the implementation of the party Central Committee's line, principles, and policies and in supervising the implementation of the new party constitution, the improvement of the party work style, the protection of the party discipline, and the maintenance of the communist purity of the party.

In accordance with the requirements of the development of the party's cause, some old comrades have retreated from the provincial party committee and leading posts in various departments. Some have retreated to the second line, others have left for recuperation. After this congress, another group of veteran comrades will retreat from the first line. In the revolutionary war years, these veteran comrades fought heroically, braved hardships, and made great contributions to the victory of the new democratic revolution together with countless revolutionary martyrs. After the PRC's founding, they have again worked diligently for more than 30 years and have worked their hearts out to contribute to the province's socialist revolution and construction. The masses of party members, cadres and people of various nationalities throughout the province will never forget their achievements. Here, on behalf of the new provincial party committee, I would like to extend my highest respect to these veteran comrades. [applause]

On behalf of the congress presidium, I would also like to express warm welcome to the newly elected young and middle-aged comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. It is hoped that they are modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, work in close coordination, dare to practice and achieve remarkable results in their work so that they will justify the great trust placed in them by the party members and the people of various nationalities of the province. [end recording]

Sixty-seven alternate delegates attending today's closing ceremony, responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in the province, representatives of veteran comrades who have retreated from the first line and competent comrades from various prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures and counties attended the congress as nonvoting delegates. Principal responsible persons of various Jilin provincial democratic parties and nonparty personages were invited to the congress. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee sent delegates and a message of congratulation to the congress.

The congress concluded amid majestic rendering of the Internationale.

New Committees Praised

SK290620 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Sidelight report on the provincial party congress entitled: "Promoting Cooperation of Old and New Cadres and Succession of the New to the Old so as To Carry Forward the Revolutionary Cause and To Forge Ahead Into the Future"]

[Excerpts] The fourth provincial party congress -- the one which attracts the attention of the people throughout the province -- has completed one of its important missions today. After full consultation and discussions by all the deputies present in the congress and after a democratic election, the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPC Committee came into being.

The people are happy with the facts that the newly elected provincial CPC Committee is equipped with some new and young comrades and that great changes have taken place in the educational structure of the committee members. Their average age is younger and their educational standards have improved. The average age of the committee members is 52. Among them, 12.3 percent are below 40 years of age and about 41.6 percent are of college educational standards. Another prominent feature of this newly elected provincial CPC Committee is that the committee members are both revolutionary and professionally competent. Except for two of the committee members, who are model workers, all the newly added members are outstanding cadres responsible for leadership work on all fronts and specialized personnel in all walks of life.

While we are elated at the election of such a good leading body of the provincial CPC Committee, we must also eulogize the lofty revolutionary spirit and moral character of the veteran comrades who have taken the whole situation into account and who have responded to the call of the party Central Committee with actual deeds in the course of promoting cooperation between old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old. Comrades Li Mengling and Fu Zhensheng, who have been working in our province for years and have made active and noticeable contributions to the party and the people in the protracted revolution and construction, have asked the provincial CPC Committee not to assign them leading posts. Comrades Mu Lin, Song Renyuan, Zhao Tianye, (Xu Linqi) and (Wang Mingde) have also voluntarily asked the provincial CPC Committee to allow them to retreat from the first and second lines. They all have made active contributions to promoting the cooperation of old and new cadres and succession of the new to the old.

Qiang Xiaochu Offers Proposals

SK010844 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, in his speech at the first plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu proposed that the new leading body should agree on a law with the following eight points: 1) It is necessary to set an example in abiding by discipline and laws and to uphold criticism and self-criticism so as to block all malpractices. 2) Leading personnel should refrain from concentrating on propaganda of personal significance. Official activities of responsible comrades in the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government should not be publicized in a big way in advance, and (unofficial) activities should be curtailed as much as possible and should be carried out adequately. 3) Leading personnel should attend meetings of party life in the capacity of ordinary party members and should subject themselves to supervision by party members. 4) It is necessary to take advice with an open mind, to encourage free airing of views, to turn down flattery and to actively accept words or advice unpleasant to hear. 5) It is necessary to uphold hard work and plain living, to seek no privileges and to refrain from receiving bribes. 6) While taking official trips down to grassroots level units, leading comrades should refrain from being ostentatious and extravagant and should simplify their travel expenses. 7) Leading comrades should take personal charge of drafting important documents and should refrain from totally depending on secretaries in written work. 8) It is necessary for leading comrades to do a good job in educating their dependents and children.

He stated: We must make strict demands on ourselves and particularly set examples in abiding by political discipline so as to create fine practice and to accelerate the achievement of a turn for the better in party style.

SHENYANG READJUSTS, REINFORCES PARTY LEADING BODY

SK300324 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The Shenyang City CPC Committee has completed its work to readjust and reinforce its leading body. With the approval of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee Li Tao was appointed first secretary of the city CPC Committee; Wang Danpo, (Li Changchun), (Ren Jianxi) and Deng Zhongru were appointed as secretaries. The number of Standing Committee members is reduced from 15 to 11 and the number of secretaries, from 7 to 5. The youngest secretary of the new committee is 39 years old and the average age of the secretaries is 55 years old, 6.3 years younger than that of the former secretaries. All secretaries have received education at or above the level of senior middle school. Of the secretaries, two are technicians with a professional title. The average age of the 11 Standing Committee members is 53.4 years old. Of the members, nine have received education at or above the level of senior middle school and four are technicians with a professional title.

LI DESHENG ATTENDS SHENYANG CIVILITY CEREMONY

SK300900 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 29 March, Shenyang City and the Shenyang PLA units held a grand ceremony on flourishing Taiyuan Street to cut the ribbon for the opening of Taiyuan Street, where civility reigns thanks to the concerted efforts of the Army and the people. Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, cut the ribbon and unveiled a monument on which is inscribed: "The civility street jointly built by the Army and the people." Attending the ceremony were representatives from 80 units under the Shenyang PLA units and the PLA units stationed locally, more than 500 people in all.

Taiyuan Street in Shenyang City is a unit which had participated in the provincial emulation drive of ensuring quality service, a beautiful environment, and good social order. Since March, a certain unit under the Shenyang PLA units has dispatched some 300 commanders and fighters to Taiyuan Street to conduct propaganda work and sweep the street clean. Meanwhile, eight exemplary cadres and fighters were selected to directly participate in this emulation drive.

Prior to the ceremony, a rally was held to announce the pledge of the Army and the people in making concerted efforts to build a street where civility reigns. In the middle of the street a monument inscribed "The civility street jointly built by the Army and the people" was erected.

After the ceremony, some leading comrades of the party, government and Army organizations and over 200 cadres and fighters joined the activity of jointly building a civility street, together with local workers and staff members.

NEW GANSU LEADERSHIP GROUP HOLDS MEETING

HK300122 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The new leadership group of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee in the provincial government hall yesterday afternoon. Members of the leadership group Li Ziqi, Chen Quangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Ma Zuling, Wang Jintang, Wang Zhanchang, Li Bin, Ge Shiyang, Guo Hongchao and Lu Kejian attended the meeting. Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Yang Zhilin, Huang Luobin, Wang Bingxiang, Chen Xu, Wang Yaohua, (Wu Qian), Nian Dexiang, Zhang Jiangang, Xu Feiqing, Li Qiyang, (Hou Zongbini), (Liu Shu), Huang Zhengqing and (Zhu Xianren) also attended. Also present were responsible persons of departments of the provincial CPC Committee, members of party groups of provincial government organs, secretaries of prefectural and city CPC Committees, and responsible persons of party committees of universities and colleges, and a number of factories, mines and other enterprises and scientific research units.

Feng Jixin spoke at the meeting. He said: A number of comrades in the prime of life with ability and political integrity have entered the new leadership group. This is an important sign of the prosperity of our party's cause.

Comrade Li Ziqi also spoke. He first affirmed the work achievements of the previous provincial CPC Committee over the past few years. He said: [begin recording] We must make great efforts in the following respects: 1) We must always maintain unswerving political unity with the Central Committee and resolutely implement the central line, principles and policies in connection with Gansu reality; 2) we must uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and continually eliminate leftist ideological influence; 3) we should resolutely study and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the series of important Central Committee documents and instructions; we should do still better in studying and mastering knowledge of economic management, modern science and technology, and continually improve our knowledge and our standard of leadership; 4) we must seriously implement the party's [words indistinct], set up and put on a sound basis responsibility systems for leading cadres [words indistinct]; 5) we must do a good job in investigation and study, get down to the grassroots, and mix with the masses; 6) we must practice the new party constitution in a model way, set strict demands on ourselves, and refrain from pursuing special powers or private interests; 7) we must conduct propaganda mainly for the collective and not for the individual; party committees should not regard the views, speeches or reports of leading comrades as instructions [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Li Ziqi also stressed: The province must do a good job in its economic work, structural reform, reform of the economic management setup, rectification of party work style, and pilot projects in party rectification.

Comrade Yang Zhilin spoke on behalf of the old cadres. He put forward earnest hopes on the new leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee.

GANSU: LI ZIQI AT DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK010437 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has convened a provincial discipline inspection conference in Lanzhou, to study and arrange measures for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The meeting stressed: Party committees must shift the guiding principle for party discipline inspection work from concentrating the main effort on investigating and handling violations of discipline by party members to grasping problems of party work style in the governing party.

After analyzing the state of party work style in Gansu, the conference pointed out: The key to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style lies in the party committees at all levels. During the first half of this year the party committees at and above county level must spend a certain amount of time holding democratic life meetings and conducting minor rectifications and so on, to first truly put right notable unhealthy practices that exist among them, to which the masses raise strong objections.

The meeting made specific arrangements for discipline inspection work this year. It demanded that education in party spirit, work style and discipline be conducted for the party members, so as to promote the smooth progress of economic construction and all-round reform; that the province continue to get a good grasp of hitting at serious economic crime; and that a vigorous stop be put to the harmful and evil practices of regarding the area or department in one's charge as a private kingdom and acting like a tyrant, and of infringing the interests of the state, the collective and the masses in house construction and allocation, and anomalies in recruiting workers, enrolling students, and recruiting soldiers, in indiscriminate tree felling, and in altering rural to urban household registration.

The conference pointed out: In the current reforms, certain party members and even party cadres are full of misgivings, hesitate to move forward, and even openly spread expressions of dissatisfaction and resist the progress of reform. Some, whose individualism swells up in malignant fashion, seize the chance to pursue private interests, harm the public to enrich themselves, and even embezzle state or collective property. In carrying out structural reform, some pursue sectarianism, assign their own people to posts, promise high posts and other favors, and organize their own forces. Certain cadres who are unhappy over these unhealthy practices, take a liberalist attitude toward them regarding them as none of their business, and thinking that the less said the better about things they clearly know to be wrong. In particular, certain party organizations and their leaders are aloof and indifferent, weak and useless in the face of this situation; they even connive at, indulge and protect the people involved. Unless these problems are solved, they are bound to affect the smooth progress of reforms.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee attended the meeting. Comrade Li Ziqi made a speech on behalf of the committee. He said: The party committees at all levels must realize that for the party committees to fail to attach importance to these problems and to improve work style means that the party is not taking care of itself. This is in itself an unhealthy trend and dereliction of duty.

He also said: The new leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee is resolved to play a model and leading role for the party organizations throughout the province in correcting party work style. We will certainly carry out the simple rules already announced. We also hope that the party organizations and members will supervise us.

SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE CAUSE OF GANSU LANDSLIDE

OW301238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Lanzhou, March 30 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists started another round of surveys to determine the nature and type of the disastrous landslide which took place in Gansu Province on March 7. The further studies were organized by the Gansu Provincial Science and Technology Committee following a symposium on the landslide held from March 21 to 23 at which opinions were divided as to the nature and type of the landslide.

The initial survey showed that the earth moved at a rate of more than 400 meters per minute and that more than 60 million cubic meters of soil and rock were dislodged within two minutes. The power generated was equivalent to 18,000 tons of TNT.

The final account of the damage reported by the Dongxiang Autonomous County Government was that 237 people were killed, 27 other were seriously injured, three villages, one reservoir and 200 hectares of farmland were buried and roads, electric power lines and four water pumping stations were damaged. Losses were estimated at 350,000 yuan.

Apart from the geological structure, the nature of the clay stratum and the hydrographical conditions, the scientists observed, some manmade factors also contributed to the occurrence of the landslide. These included the detention of water by reservoirs, the irrigation water lifted by pumping stations and the building of check dams to detain water flowing down gullies. The water level of the two nearby reservoirs approached that of the water-bearing stratum lying between the loess layer on top and the red clay layer underneath. The pumping stations lifted too much water to irrigate the fields on mountain slopes and as a result raised the water level of the water bearing stratum. This combination of factors served to soften the red clay stratum and led to the landslide.

But participants in the symposium are still not agreed as to what type of landslide occurred. Most of the scientists think it was a loess slide on grounds that sub-surface water collected in the water-bearing sand and gravel stratum under the loess and reduced the friction coefficient of the clay underneath. The 200-meter thick loess soil rolled down in the landslide, the scientists say. Both others think that structural changes forced the uniform red clay stratum to split and caused a landslide. Scientists hope that further investigations will unify their views.

To avoid serious damages in the future, scientists hope to establish more landslide research institutions, prediction and monitoring networks and produce monitoring equipment.

Landslides occur in some 20 provinces and autonomous regions in China, but there are only two research offices. One was attached to a Northwest China research institute under the Ministry of Railways and the other is attached to the Chengdu Geographical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Scientists said that it is necessary to launch a drive to publicize knowledge about landslides in those areas where they may occur.

NEW POWER GENERATING SITES BEGIN OPERATION

OW271143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Xining, March 27 (XINHUA) -- Four thermal powergenerating units with a combined capacity of 600,000 kilowatts have been put into operation to form part of the Northwest China power grid covering Shaanxi, Gansu and Qinghai Provinces.

The four units have been installed in two thermal power plants in Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces.

In another thermal power plant now being expanded in Qinghai Province, two power generating units, with a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts each, are being installed. One of them will go on stream by the end of this year.

The expansion of the Northwest China power grid is a major state construction project designed to meet the needs of economic development in Northwest China. It will ensure adequate power supply next year when the new Longyang Gorge dam will begin to detain water of the Yellow River.

The dam for the 1.28-million-kilowatt Longyang Gorge hydroelectric power station, now under construction on the upper Yellow River, is scheduled to be completed next year. The 175-meter-high dam, the tallest in China, will form a reservoir with a capacity of 24.7 billion cubic meters of water, the largest artificial lake in the country. When the dam began to retain water, the supply of water to the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, with a staircase of dams and hydroelectric power stations, will be temporarily decreased. The newly added thermal power generating units will make up for the temporary decrease in hydropower generation.

The Longyang Gorge project will also serve the purpose of flood detention, irrigation and regulating the supply of water to the hydroelectric stations downstream.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI ECONOMIC RESULTS -- In 1982, Qinghai Province reaped good economic results from the use of investments in technical innovation and transformation. The amount of investments in technical innovation and transformation of units with ownership by the whole people in the province last year was 110 million yuan. With these investments, a plant with an annual capacity of 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid, a plant with an annual capacity of 100 tons of dairy products, a plant with an annual capacity of 30 tons of wine [as heard] and a plant with an annual capacity of 1,200 meters of tap water tubes were built. The province can increase its output value by 23 million yuan, profits by 3.84 million yuan and taxes by 830 000 yuan a year, and save 2.47 million KWH of electricity and 8,200 tons of coal a year, [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 83 HK]

XINJIANG PER CAPITA INCOME -- The number of brigades, whose per capita income was some 300 yuan, increased from 119 in 1981 to 197 in 1982, an increase of 65.55 percent [as heard]. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Mar 83 HK]

XINJIANG PLA EDUCATION -- Since February 1982, Urumqi PLA units have appropriated 1.16 million yuan to support Xinjiang Region to develop education. The majority of these funds have been given to middle and primary schools in rural and pastoral areas in distant border areas. Moreover, various PLA units have regularly organized cadres and fighters to transport coal and water to schools in places where they are stationed. They have also repaired houses for schools. The hospitals of some PLA units have regularly sent medical workers to conduct physical examinations of students. PLA units have given books to schools. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Mar 83 HK]

TAIWAN MAGAZINE CRITICIZES KUOMINTANG POLICY

OW300413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA) -- The March issue of Taiwan's YAZHOU REN magazine carried an editorial criticizing the Kuomintang's mainland policy as "ambiguous and unrealistic." The editorial says: "In fact, between Taiwan and the mainland today, indirect postal and trade relations, even direct visits to the mainland, have already become an open secret. Because the Kuomintang's mainland policy is less than clear cut, without a uniform standard and rather flexible, many unfortunate incidents have occurred. Recently over 10 elderly people, while in Hong Kong on a sightseeing tour, secretly went to the mainland to visit their native places, and some stayed for the Spring Festival. Formerly in such cases these visitors would have been tried and sentenced for rebellion. However, nowadays overseas students have no trouble traveling between the two sides of the strait. Therefore, it can hardly be justified to punish old people who visited their native places. The intelligence and security units are at a loss what to do about it. 'If some native Taiwanese, longing to see our beautiful country, should go to the mainland out of curiosity, that would be serious and they 'cannot escape being charged with having received secret training' and 'having been assigned tasks.'"

The editorial says: "Senior Kuomintang cadres often criticize nonparty people for paying no attention to the Chinese mainland. In fact, who dares to pay attention? And how? Who except 'bandit situation' specialists have access to information about the mainland? The Kuomintang calls for nonparty people to pay attention to the mainland. In fact, it only wants nonparty people to follow it in shouting anticommunist slogans. If nonparty people find a way to obtain information which does not fall into the pattern of the 'bandit situation' specialists, they would be liable to charges of 'making propaganda for the bandits.'"

The editorial says, in conclusion: The ambiguity and unreality of the Kuomintang's mainland policy gives ample flexibility for its tactical applications and ensures victory in political struggles. What makes people worry it that, in the process, no one can tell how many people will fall into the trap and dragnet of martial law by mistake and become political victims.

According to a Taiwan MIN CHUNG JIH PAO report, a Taiwan "legislator," during interpellation in the "Executive Yuan" on 14 March, called on the Taiwan authorities to revise the laws and decrees restricting exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan. According to the report, in the interpellation the "legislator" cited examples of several well-known figures abroad who travel freely between Beijing and Taipei. He said: "If ordinary people follow their example, they can hardly avoid being thrown into prison." He pointed out: "The standard should not vary from person to person, some staying in guest houses, others being thrown into prison. All people are equal before the law. As the laws and decrees in question cannot be enforced, and as there is no basis for separation of political from economic cases, these laws and decrees obviously can no longer deal with reality and should be studied and revised."

The Taiwan TZU LI WAN PAO reports that the latest informatin from the Taiwan "criminal police bureau" reveals that 4,800 major criminals are currently at large in the Taiwan area, most of whom are guilty of theft, murder or armed robbery. According to statistics the crimes committed by these fugitives took place mainly in four big cities, including Taipei, Taizhong, Tainan and Gaoxiong and neraby townships. Most of the suspects are between 20 and 35 years old and without a regular job. According to the report, as violent crimes have constantly increased in Taiwan in recent years, most of the wanted thieves mentioned in the statistical report have been on the wanted list for more than 2 years. Since 1981, more criminals on the wanted list have been charged with premeditated murder, armed robbery or robbery.

CHINA POST VIEWS REVISED ELECTION LAW DISCUSSIONS

OW281327 Taipei CHINA POST in English 22 Mar 83 p 12

[Text] Minister of the Interior Lin Yang-kang denied yesterday that revisions of the election and recall law presently before the Legislative Yuan are designed with special considerations favorable to the ruling Kuomintang in mind. The KMT has been manifestly candid and aboveboard in the drafting of the revisions. Lin asserted as he answered interpellations concerning the draft from the floor of the Legislative Yuan.

The greatest resistance to the revision of the law has been aimed at the changes in the voting procedures for the election of Control Yuan members which would call for compulsory multiple ballot voting.

Nonpartisan legislator Fei Hsi-ping praised the law for measures aimed at eliminating corruption and violence from popular elections. He called, however, for public financing of election campaigns rather than limiting the amount each candidate may spend.

In addition to calling for separation of election officials and election supervisory board members, Fei insisted that the change from secret balloting to compulsory multiple ballot voting for the election of Control Yuan members is discriminatory towards the one or two nonpartisan candidates with any chance of being elected to the government watchdog body. He also denied the move would help eliminate corruption. as, instead of being able to sell voters one vote, it would be possible to sell the same voter many votes.

Interior Minister Lin told Fei the election board is an independent body, including nonpartisan members and members from society at large, and therefore should not be liable to the sort of collusion alluded to by Fei. For this reason, no separation of election workers and election supervisors is needed.

As regards compulsory ballot voting for the Control Yuan, Lin said that although in theory it was possible that the measure could bring about more vote buying, in practice it is much more likely that such corruption would take place under the single ballot system.

Speaking of restrictions placed on candidates during election campaigns, Lin said the practice of posting election campaign posters in the past has caused great cleanup problems and has generally marred the appearance of the city. As most newspapers publish information concerning the name and background of candidates, there is no need to allow candidates to place advertisements in newspapers. The main purpose of prohibiting candidates from taking out advertisements, Lin said, is to cut down on the amount of money used for election campaigns.

With regards to prohibiting candidates from appearing on television, Lin said, in the past candidates themselves have agreed that television should not be used in political campaigns. In addition, the public has expressed disapproval of allowing candidates to use television as a political platform, as viewers would be forced to watch political speeches by candidates from outside their voting district, as well as miss their favorite programs.

Saving the draft of the revisions to the election and recall laws has the outward appearance of representing a small step forward, but in fact represented only "running in place." Legislator Huang Huang-hsiung charged that the new restrictions on pre-campaign activities and cutting down the number of propaganda trucks a candidate may employ were all disadvantageous to nonpartisan candidates.

Lin replied that the reason the government wants to reduce the number of campaign trucks from eight to five is because the government can hardly bear to see candidates spending as much money as they do in campaigns. The same holds true in the curtailment of precampaign election activities, Lin said.

**END OF
FICHE
DATE FILMED**

4-4-83

